REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

JHALAWAR STATE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING THE 30th SEPTEMBER 1919.

Published By Authority

JHALRAPATAN
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1920.

To

HIS HIGHNESS

MAHARAJ RANA SHRI SIR BHAWANI SINGH BAHADUR, K. C. S. I.

OF JHALAWAR

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS.

We have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Administration Report of the Jhalawar State for the year ending the 30th September 1919.

We have the honour to be,

Your Highness's most obedient Servants

Balbhadra Singh,
Govind Lal,
Shyam Shankar,
Chheda Lal,
Shaikh Subhan,
Lun Karan,

Members of the Jhalawar State Council.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL.

Introductory.

Jhalawar is an Indian State in Rajputana with an area of 810 *square miles and a population of* 96,198 (*Census of* 1911). *It consists of two detached parts. The main portion, which comprises the Capital, Jhalrapatan, is serpentine in shape and is about* 85 *miles long and from* 3 *to* 17 *miles broad. It is bounded on the North and North-east by the Kotah State, and on the other sides by the outlying districts of Gwalior, Indore, Dewas and Tonk States. The second portion is a very small tract, known as Kirpapur, situated between the outlying districts of Gwalior and Mewar States.*

Revenue.—The gross revenue of the State for the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,65,865. The average of the last five years was about 6 lakhs.

Imperial Tribute.—The State pays a tribute of Rs. 30,000 a year to the British Government.

Ruling Family.—The present Ruler of the State, His Highness the Maharaj Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur K. C. S. I., belongs to the Jhala clan of Rajputs and is now 45 years of age.

Heir-apparent.—Maharaj Kumar Rajendra Singh Bahadur was born on the 15th July, 1900. He has left the Mayo College, where he studied up to the Diploma Class, and His Highness contemplates sending him to England for further education.

Agency Officials.—Lt. Col. A. D. Macpherson remained in charge of the Political Agency, Kotah and Jhalawar, from the 2nd August to the 7th November, 1918, when he was relieved by Lt. Colonel C. J. Windham, C.I.E., I.A. who has been in charge of the office upto the end of the year under report.

Agency Surgeon.—Dr. Ram Lal, L.M. & S., Assistant Surgeon, remained in charge of the Agency Surgeon's office, under the visiting charge of Major C. B. Mc. Conaghy. I.M.S., from the 1st October, 1918 to 23rd January, 1919, and of Lt. Colonel J. W. Watson, I.M.S., from the 30th January to 30th September 1919, respectively.

His Highness

Visit to Kishengarh.—Immediately on the receipt of a telegram from His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengarh, communicating the news of Maji Maharani Rathorji Sahiba's illness, His Highness proceeded to Kishengarh on the 21st December. Unfortunately, the Maharani Sahiba passed away before His Highness's arrival at Kishengarh. After performing the *Tija* rite His Highness returned to Jhalrapatan on the 25th idem. He observed full mourning and performed all the rites in connection with her demise as prescribed by the Shastras. All the State Offices were closed for 12 days as a mark of respect and there was a *Hartal*, for three days.

Visit to Delhi and illness.—His Highness proceeded to Delhi on the 25th January 1919, to attend the third session of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs' Conference. His Highness performed the journey to keep this appointment and attended the informal meeting of the Princes on the 16th January although suffering considerable pain from carbuncle. The idea of attending further meetings had to be given up owing to His Highness's ill-health and increasing pain. Col. Austen Smith C. I. E., M. B., I. M. S., Private Physician to His Excellency the Viceroy, was called in. He strongly advised that His Highness should be operated on without delay. Accordingly, on the 18th January His Highness was operated on by Col. Austin Smith and Col. C. H. James, the Civil Surgeon of Delhi, but the relief was temporary and His Highness had to undergo another operation on the 21st January. This, and a third on the 28th January were attended with no better result.

His Highness' strength was now much reduced by his illness, the incessant pain and the operations; all of which he bore with cheerful and uncomplaining fortitude, but he decided without hesitation to undergo a fourth operation, although its performance caused much anxiety. It took place on February 3rd, 1919. For about 2 days His Highness' condition was precarious, but more favourable symptoms then showed themselves, and in a week, to the great relief of all, it was clear that His Highness was steadily though slowly recovering.

By the end of March, all apprehensions as regards the recrudescence of the disease had ceased, but as His Highness was much pulled down by his long suffering, the Doctors advised him to proceed to Simla at once to recruit his health.

During His Highness's illness the people of Jhalawar, Hindus and Mohammadans alike, showed their sympathy for his sufferings and the deepest anxiety for his recovery. Women took vows and kept fasts, and men and even children regulary offered their prayers to the Almighty for His aid. The poor were fed and alms were distributed. When the convalescence of His Highness was established there was a sense of general relief throughout the State. A great debt is due to the Doctors for their vigilant and unremmitting care.

It may be noted here that during His Highness's illness at Delhi, Their Highness of Kashmir, Kotah, Kolahpur, Dhrangdhara, Bundi, Sitamau, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Jamnagar, Limbdi, Baria, Wankaner, and many others including serveral European Officers, came to make enquiries personally. Those who could not come in person sent their representatives. His Highness was deeply grateful for the universal sympathy evinced.

Although advised by the Doctors to proceed without delay to Simla, His Highness, in response to the earnest prayers of his subjects, altered his plans and reached Jhalrapatan on the 8th March, 1919, amid the joyful acclamations of his people. The towns of Chhaoni and Patan were decorated and illuminated and addresses befitting the occasion were presented to His Highness.

In a public Darbar on the 16th April, His Highness was pleased to bestow Rs 3,000/- as *Khilats*, on each of the Surgeons who attended him, in recognition of their sympathy and unremitting care, while His Highnesss was under their treaatment at Delhi. Several other persons of the State, who attended His Highness during his illness were also suitably rewarded.

Visit to Simla—His Highness left for Simla on the 18th April, for a change of climate and to recoup his health. He stayed there for about three months and returned to Jhalrapatan on the 23rd July, 1919.

Visit to Bombay—His Highness proceeded to Bombay on the 25th August, 1919, to make purchases in connection with the approaching wedding of Shri Maharaj Kumar Bahadur, and returned to Jhalrapatan on the 6th September, 1919.

Notable Events.

1. *Title of Maharaj Rana.*—A public Darbar was held by His Highness on the 15th April, 1919, in honour of *Sanad* conferring upon him the hereditary title of Maharaj Rana, which was forwarded to him by the Political Secretary to the Government of India during his stay at Delhi.

His Highness was pleased to grant to the persons, noted below, distinctions., Jagirs, rights etc. to mark the occasion:—

i. Full *Tazim* to the following persons, who hitherto had enjoyed half *Tazim* only.

   1. Thakur Umrao Singhji—Jagirdar & A. D. C. to His Highness.
   2. Bohra Govind Lal ji —Member of Council and Jagirdar.

ii. The distinction of the suffix "Ji" to:—

   1. Pandit Shyam Shankar, Foreign Member.
   2. Babu Chheda Lal Mathur, Revenue Member.
   3. Seth Narsingh Das, Jagirdar.
   4. Dhabai Har Lal, Do.
   5. Rai Sahab Seth Manak Chand of Patan.
   6. Seth Lal Chand of Patan.
   7. Bhaya Shadi Lal, B. A., LL.B., Jagirdar and Private Secretary to His Highness.
   8. Doctor Ram Lal, State Surgeon.

iii. The honour of wearing gold anklets to:—

   1. Dhabai Har Lalji.
   2. Munim Laun Karanji, Member of Council.

iv. Jagirs to:—

   1. Thakur Umrao Singhji,—2 villages, (1) Baori Khera and (2) Manda in Tehsil Patan, in addition to the Jagir already enjoyed by him.
   2. Mohammad Abdul Ghafoor Khan—(village of Khanpura in Patan.)
   3. Charan Fateh Karan was appointed as Paul-Patra and given the village of Gangapura in Jagir.

v. Complete remission of all arrears on account of land revenue due from cultivators from Samvat 1965 to Samvat 1970, including *Tisala* and *Chauthan* cesses.

vi. Bestowal of Municipal Rights on the citizens of the Chhaoni and Patan Towns.

vii. Bestowal of *Saropaos* (dresses of honour) on all the *Darbaris*.

viii. Increment at the rate of Rs. 2 per head per month in the salaries of all the Sowars of the State Cavalry and Risala Chaumehla.

ix. Increments to the *Petia*-holders.

x. Increment in the salaries of several State Officials.

2. *Demise of Her Highness.*—The year was marked with many sad events, which cast a gloom over the State. The demise of Her Highness Maharani Hadiji, Sahiba, His Highness's only Consort, took place on the 25th October, 1918, after a protracted illness of several months. The death of the noble and kind-hearted "Raj Mata" was a severe blow to His Highness and all the people of Jhalawar. Her Highness's obsequies were duly performed by His Highness. *Hartal* was observed for 3 days, and all offices were closed for 12 days. Under the orders of the State Council mourning was observed for six months.

After Her Highness's death, the only surviving elderly lady of the Ruling House being the Maharani Maji Rathorji Sahiba, His Highness had decided to bring her back from Kishengarh, though his previous efforts to do so had met with little success. Accordingly, on the receipt of a telegram, intimating that the Maji Sahiba was on her sick-bed, His Highness at once proceeded to Kishengarh. Unfortunately the Maji Sahiba passed away before His Highness's arrival.

3. The Darbar deeply regret the death, which occured during the year, of the under-mentioned personages in whose honour all the State Offices and Courts were closed for one day—

1. H. R. H. Prince John, youngest son of H. I. M. the King Emperor.
2. His Highness Sir Sher Mohammad Khan, G. C. S. I., the Nawab Palanpur.
3. Major His Highness Sir Sumer Singh Bahadur of Jodhpur.
4. His Highness Lt. Col. Maharaja Sir Venkat Raman Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I, of Rewah.
5. His Majesty the Amir of Kabul.

4. *Succession of Bhai Sobhag Singhji to the estate of Kaka Chhatra Salji Sahib*:—For a long time past His Highness had been thinking of reinstating the Thikana of Kaka Chhatra Salji (father of His present Highness). Accordingly, he selected one Kanwar Pirthvi Singh to succeed to the estate of the deceased Kaka Sahib and on the 17th April, 1919, His Highness duly installed him under the title of Bhai Sobhag Singhji. He was granted full *Tazim* and also the village '*Borda*' in Jagir as *Pet Roti* (for maintenance). Bhai Sobhag Singhji is being educated at the Darbar High School, Jhalrapatan, and is a boarder at the Parmanand Hostel.

5. *Accident to Shri Maharaj Kumar Bahadur*:—During his stay at Simla in May 1919, the Maharaj Kumar, while out for a walk, slipped and fell into a deep pit by the side of the road. Luckily after rolling a few yards down the pit he was caught in some bushes. Dr. Shiromani Hazra, his personal Medical Attendant bravely climbed down to the spot where his ward lay, and with the assistance of Dr. Nain Singh, who was one of the party, succeeded in rescuing the Maharaj Kumar. In recognition of Dr. Hazra's meritorious services, His Highness was pleased to bestow on him a *Khilat* of Rs 1,000.

Important Visits.

The following persons visited Jhalrapatan during the year under report:—

1. Mr. Scott O' Connor, Accountant General, Bihar & Orissa.
2. Lt. Colonel A. D. Machpherson, Political Agent, Kotah and Jhalawar.
3. Lt. Col. De. V. Condon, I. M. S., Agency Surgeon.
4. Lt. Col. C. J. Windham, C. I. E , Political Agent, Kotah and Jhalawar, and Mrs. Windham.
5. His Holiness Syedana and Maulana Tahir Saifuddin Sahib of Surat.
6. The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Holme, Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana,
7. Mr. Leslie Jones, Principal of the Mayo College, Ajmer.

CHAPTER II.

WAR.

1. *Contribution towards War Funds*:—The following contributions have been made by the Darbar during the year in connection with the War:—

1. Subscription of Rs 10,000- towards the Imperial Relief Fund.
2. A subscription of Rs 10,000- for the ship "Loyalty".
3. Offer of a Motar Car with Chauffeur for service on the Frontier.
4. King George's Fund for Sailors.....£ 5.
5. In aid of the National Library of the Blind .....£ 5.
6. Disabled Soldiers Fund..... .....Rs. 200

2. *Armistice & Peace Celebrations*:—Celebrations, in connection with the capitulation of Turkey and Austria and peace with Bulgaria, were held at the Capital on a befitting scale. The occasion was marked by a public holiday and a garden party.

At the announcement of the happy news of the Allied Victory and Armistice with Germany, which took place on the 11th November, 1918, at 11 A M., a public holiday was observed at Jhalrapatan on the 18th of November and a salute of 101 guns was fired at day break from the ramparts of the Garh Fort. All the streets of Chhaoni were decorated with bunting and flags and the whole town was illuminated in the evening. A procession of all the State troops marched through the principal streets of the Chhaoni from 3 to 5 P. M. Sweets were distributed to all the students and official community of Jhalrapatan, and in the evening His Highness, in spite of the deep mourning he was observing

owing to the demise of the Maharani Sahiba, was "At home" to all the principal Sirdars, Jagirdars, and officials of the State, and addressed a public meeting to give expression to the joy he felt on the occasion. In a brief speech he explained the meaning of the celebrations and said there was every reason for the people to be happy and proud of the fact that they were today partners of the Greatest Empire the world had ever seen.

After His Highness's speech three cheers were given for His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor while the State Band played "God save the King."

After three cheers for His Highness, the Jhalawar Anthem closed the proceedings.

On the 27th November, when celebrations in honour of the Armistice were held in British India, a public holiday was observed in Jhalawar, and celebrations befitting the occasion were held.

3. *Peace with Germany*:—The peace with Germany was signed on the 28th June, 1918. Celebrations in connection with the signing of the Peace Treaty were held in England on the 19th July. The season being unsuitable for India, the Government of India thought it fit to hold celebrations on a grand scale befitting the occasion on some date during the ensuing winter. But with a view that the day may not pass away totally un-observed in India, a public holiday was observed and rejoicings on a small scale were held throughout India. Under His Highness's telegraphic orders from Simla, where he had gone for a change of climate, a public holiday was observed on the 19th July, and general meeting was held in the precincts of the Garh Palace, where the Peace Terms were read out by Babu Chheda Lalji, the Revenue Member. A salute was fired from the ramparts of the Fort and State Band played the National Anthem. Sports were held, and after sunset a pyrotechnic show brought the meeting to a successful close.

4. *War with Afghanistan*:—On the outbreak of hostilities with Afghanistan, His Excellency addressed the following letter to His Highness on the 9th July, 1919:—

"I greatly regret to inform you that the Amir Amanulla has, without warning and without provocation, moved troops to the Indian frontier and has committed acts of hostility which render inevitable a collision between our forces and those of Afghanistan.

I enclose for your Highness's information a copy of the official announcement which has been issued on the subject. From this it will be seen that after the assasination of the late Amir Habibulla, his third son, Amanulla Khan, seized the throne, and with the enforced approval of an assembly of elders and notables, specially convened for the purpose, condemned to death Col. Ali-Raza, the supposed murderer, and imprisoned for life Sardar Nasrulla Khan, the brother of the late Ruler. The suspicion grew strong, however, that the real assasins had escaped and that innocent persons had been made to suffer in

their stead. The occupants of high offices, and even Amanulla himself, were suspected of complicity in the crime, and discontentment and disaffection appear to have spread rapidly through the State. As Amanulla's position became more and more insecure, he evidently resolved, like many others in similar case, to lead his people into war in order to divert their thoughts from internal affairs, and in the hope that victory might unite them in allegiance with him.

In making this audacious and wanton attack upon India, the Amir is guilty of the grossest ingratitude because, as the world knows, the Government of India have given constant and generous proofs of their friendship towards his country. Amanulla's insensate policy contrasts deplorably with the wisdom and statemanship which characterised Habibulla's reign, and it will sooner or later be condemned by all sober and right-minded people in the State.

We are fully prepared to meet the attack, since we possess over-whelming superiority in the materials of war, such as artillery, machine-guns, aeroplanes and transport, while troops are numerous and well trained, and ample reserves are at our disposal from the recent theatres of war, should they be required. We, therefore, have every hope that, if conflict must occur, victory will be speedy.

To the many Muslims, both in British India and the States, the outbreak of war with a neighbouring Muslim power must necessarily be a matter of distress. They will learn, however from the terms of the public announcements that the quarrel was unsought and unprovoked by us, and I am convinced that, true to their splendid traditions, they will remain firm in their devotion to the British Government, which has brought peace and prosperity to them and other people of India.

I need hardly ask that Your Highness will do all that lie in your power to guide and encourage your Muslim subjects at this moment.

Further, we must anticipate that, both in British India and the States, a war on the frontier may swell the forces of disorder, since to ill-balanced minds it will appear to afford an opportunity for rejecting restraints which are imposed in the interests of order and good government. For this reason, it is necessary to watch closely the activities of persons who may be bent on creating excitement and trouble and to be prepared with measures for the prevention or suppression of any agitation or disturbance that may manifest itself.

In all these matters I feel assured that I can place full reliance, as in the past, on Your Highness's utmost support and co-operation during the period of stress which may lie before us."

In response to the above the folllowing letter was sent to the Viceroy by His Highness:—

"Your Excellency's letter of the 9th instant enclosing a press *communique* on the acts of open hostilities committed by Amir Amanulla of Afghanistan, has been redirected to me from Jhalrapatan where it was forwarded.

The Act of hostility on the part of the Amir, who is after all a usurper of his father's throne, marks a departure from the professed friendliness of his father and himself and an ungrateful return of the many kindnesses they have received at the hands of the British Government. Coming as it does without warning and provocation in violation of treaty obligations and friendly assurances, it must be dealt with as an act of treachery of the blackest dye, and no Indian, Hindu or Mohomedan, actuated by moral impulses—not to speak of loyalty or political allegiance—can be expected to sympathise with this treacherous aggressor, who may loose the hounds of war for the blood-shed of thousands without any just cause.

The attempt to measure strength with the powerful British Government, who can count upon the active assistance of hundreds of true allies and millions of loyal subjects and employ their vast resources, is the outcome of mad illusion and is a desperate leap in the dark to avoid ruin from local disturbances.

I have no shadow of doubt that the victory of our arms will be speedy and the act of treacherous Amir will soon prove suicidal.

In a matter like this Your Excellency can certainly rest fully assured of my utmost support and cooperation, and it will only be a pleasure to me to be able to render my personal services at this hour of trouble.

As regards the Mohammadan subjects of my State I can venture to say that they are already trained and guided in the right direction of helping the British Government against the treacherous Amir who has lost the symapthy of all right-thinking Mohemmadans by having a hand in his father's murder and insulting his memory by breaking his words of honour and solemn undertakings.

As I am here at present, Your Excellency may command me for any personal service I am capable of, and although I am not yet quite fit, I will be second to none in carrying out your wishes with readiness and enthusiasm. Besides, the resources of my State are at Your Excellency's disposal whenever required for any useful purpose towards the object of punishing the aggressor.

5. *War Lectures*:—The War Lectures in augurated in the year 1915, for the dissemination of right and well-founded news among the people of Jhalawar, were continued upto the month of December, 1918, when they had to be stopped owing to the sudden illness of His Highness at Delhi, and the end of war in the month of June, brought the series to a successful close.

Most of the Lectures have been published at the Central Jail Press, Jhalrapatan, under the joint Editorship of Mr. Atal Behari Lal Mathur, B. A., and Munshi Shambhu Dayal Danish, and they can be supplied by the Manager of the press at 3 annas per copy.

List of Lectures.

No. of Lecture.			By
1.	(i)	Causes of the Europen War (in English, Urdu and Hindi).	... His Highness.
	(ii)	Blessings of the British Rule (A poem)	... Editor. *
2.		Events of the European War...	... Pandit Dhani Ram Sharma, Civil Judge.
3.	(i)	German Atrocities... ...	... His Highness.
	(ii)	Perseverence of the King of Servia (a poem)	... Editor. *
4.	(i)	Duties of Indians in war ...	... Syed Mustafa Husain Rizvi.
	(ii)	A brief account of Germany...	... Mr. Jagmohan Lal Bhatnagar, Electric Engineer.
	(iii)	Postal arrangements for War Service	... Pandit Dhani Ram Sharma.
	(iv)	Praises of the Kaisar by Injustice Personified (a poem) ...	... Editorial. *
5.	(i)	German World-Policy ...	... Babu Chheda Lal Mathur, Revenue Member.
	(ii)	The effects of the Education at the Mayo college, Ajmer (a poem)	... Editor. *
6.	(i)	Poisonous effects of the German Culture.	Lala Indra Sen, B. A., B. T., Head Master.
	(ii)	The European War (a poem)	... Syed Mustafa Husain.
7.	(i)	German Spy System ...	... Pdt. Shiva Kumar Chaturvedi, B. A., Secretary State Council.
	(ii)	High-Mindedness of Czar of Russia (a poem)	... Editor. *
8.	(i)	Survival of the fittest ...	... Mr. Ambica Charan, B. A., M. E.
	(ii)	The work of Time (a poem)	... Editor. *
9.	(i)	Engineering in War ...	... Mr. Jagmohan Lal Bhatnagar.
	(ii)	Far-sightedness of Italy and short-sightednesss of Turkey ...	... Do.
	(iii)	Massacre at Tabriz (poem) ...	... Editor. *
10.	(i)	The History of Servia in Urdu	
		Do. in Hindi	... His Highness.
	(ii)	King of Servia's address to his people	... Editor. *
	(iii)	An appeal to the people of India	... Do.
11.		Power of the British Navy ...	... Babu Shyam Bihari Lal Mathur, B. A.
12.		Women and War	... Babu Chheda Lal Mathur.
13.		Medical Service in War ...	... Babu Mitthan Lal Mathur, State Engineer.

14.		Trade and War	... Babu Chheda Lal Mathur.
15.		Love of Country, part I ...	... Pandit Dhani Ram Sharma.
16.		Do. „ II ...	... „
17.		The Dardnnelles	... Bhaya Shadi Lal, B. A., ... LL. B., Director of Schools.
18.		Lord Kitchner	... Babu Shyam Behari Lal Mathur, B. A.,
19.	(i)	The Art of Painting and War	... Babu Badri Lal Sharma, ... Supdt. of Jail.
	(ii)	The War (a poem) ...	... Munshi Basdeo Prasad, Musahib.
20.		Submarines	... His Highness.
		Do. (in Hindi in the Press) ...	„
21.		Ships	... Babu Jagmohan Lal Bhatnagar, Electric Engineer.
22.		British Laws during the War	... Babu Chhail Behari Lal Mathur, M. A. LL. B. Supdt. of Stamps.
23.		Printing Press and the War (in press)	... Babu Badri Lal Sharma, Supdt. Jail.

(It may be noted here that the money accruing from the sale of these lectures, will be contributed towards the War Funds

* Shambhu Dyal Danish

CHAPTER III.

Administration of the State.

The Administration of the State is carried on by His Highness, assisted by a Council, which is composed of the following Members, with the control of the Departments mentioned against their names:—

1. Maharaja Balbhadra Singhji, President of Council and Judicial Member:—Law Courts, Police, Jail, Registration, Stamps, and the Municipal Committee of Chhaoni.

2. Thakur Umrao Singhji, Home Member:—His Highness's Household, Maharaj Kumar's expenses, Travelling, Stables, *Bagghi-khana*, *Atala*, and Guests Departments.

Owing to the pressure of work in the Household Department, Thakur Umrao Singhji, resigned his seat in the Council in the month of May 1919, and was appointed as Superintendent of His Highness's Household.

3. Bohra Govind Lalji:—The Zanana Palace Department, *Toshakhana*, Temples, Punyarth, *Oberi*, *Hawalas*, *Karkhanas*, Treasury, and Relations.

4. Pandit Shyam Shankarji, M. A., (London), Bar-at-Law, Foreign Member:—Foreign and Political Department, Medical Department, Educational Department, Walterkrit Committee, and Kemball Library.

5. Babu Chheda Lalji Mathur, Revenue Member:—Revenue, Customs and Excise, Opium, Forests and Gardens, and the Municipal Committee of Patan.

6. Munib Lon Karan:—Commerce.

7. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Subhan, Military Member:—Army and the Shikar.

Public Works and Finance Departments are directly under the control of His Highness.

Apart from the Departmental work, assigned by portfolios, the Members of the State Council (Quoram three) collectively decide appeals from the. Appellate Court and exercise judicial powers over the Law Courts of the State.

They also dispose of such cases and papers as are sent to them by His Highness.

The Ijlas-i-Kamil (Full Council) is presided over by His Highness

CHAPTER IV.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Personne:—Babu Chheda Lalji remained in charge of the Revenue Department throughout the year.

Administration of Land.

For Révenue purposes the main portion of the State is divided into six Tehsils, viz. Patan, Shrichhatrapur, Pachpahar, Awar, Dag and Gangdhar. The Tehsildars, besides being Revenue Collectors, are invested with Judicial powers, both civil and criminal. The isolated tract of Kirpapur is under a Manager who exercises the powers of a Tehsildar. The six Tehsils and the tract of Kirpapur are under the direct control of Malsadar (Head office of the Revenue Department).

Area:—The total area of the land is, according to professional survey, 5,27,210 acres, out of which 1, 54,633 acres were, in the year under report, Jagir and Muafi holdings, leaving 3,72,577 acres as Khalsa lands. Jinswar records, as detailed below, are available for 3,62,395 acres of Khalsa lands only, those for Kirpapur tract (10,182 acres) being unavailable:—

			Acres.
1.	Not available for cultivation		86,639
2.	Culturable waste other than fallow (including grass and gardens)...		1.60,689
3.	Forest including Hankas		4,227
4.	Current fallow		16,957
5.	Area cropped during the year:—		
	Piwat (irrigated land)	8,432	93,883
	Mal (Dry land)	85,451	
	Total		3,62,395

Demand and Collections:—The total demand and collections of land revenue and cesses etc. for the year under report, amounted to Rs. 4,58,231-10-8 and 4,45,426-1-4 respectively, the corresponding figures for the previous year being demand Rs. 4,27,904-12-10 and collections 4,20,925-13-9

The extra-ordinary increase in current year's demand over that of the previous year is due mainly to the following items:—

(1) Increase on account of Jagirs having lapsed to the State lands:—

(a) Maji Rathorji Sahiba (Ghatod, Shamia, Guraria, Ganeshpura and Alawa of Tehsil Srichhatrapur) ... ... Rs 17,501 15 7

(b) Seth Lalchandji (Semli and Khatakhera of Tehsil Pachpahar, Detiakheri of Tehsil Patan, and Guraria Gaŭ of Tehsil Gangdhar) ... ... Rs 7,318 3 3

(c) Bhat Girdhar Lalji (Khoti and Aerakhera of Tehsil Pachpahar, and Dhinkui of Tehsil Gangdhar) ... ... Rs 86 0 0

(d)	Dhabai Onkar Lalji (Akiya of Tehsil Pachpahar)	Rs 493 6 0	
(2)	Increase on account of unclaimed *amanat* of deceased and absconded Muafidars adjusted during the year	Rs 12,094 4 4	
			37,493 13 2
(3)	Decrease on account of villages given in Jagirs to:—		
(a)	Bhai Sobhag Singhji (Borda, total *Jama* Rs 2,000, of which)	Rs 750 0 0	
(b)	Thakur Umrao Singhji (Manda and Baorikhera Kalan, total *Jama* Rs. 4,400 of which)	Rs 1,650 0 0	
(c)	Bhat Girdhar Lalji (Gadari, total *Jama* Rs. 1,500 of which)	560 0 0	
(d)	Bakhshi Abdul Ghafoor Khan (Khanpuria, total *Jama* 1,600 of which) ...	Rs 600 0 0	
(e)	Charan Fateh Karanji Gangapura, total *Jama* 1,000 of which	Rs 375 0 0	
			3,935 0 0
	Balance		33,558 13 2

Out of the total *Jama* of 16 annas in the rupee, the *Kartik* and *Magh* instalments of 4 & 6 annas respectively of the Jagir villages, bestowed upon Bhai Sobhag Singhji, Thakur Umrao Singhji, Bhakshi Abdul Ghafoor Khan, Bhat Girdharlalji, and Charan Fateh Karan, were collected by the State, and the remaining 6 annas of the Baisakh instalment by the Jagirdars concerned. Hence a decrease of only 6 annas in the Rupee of the total *Jama* of the villages has been shown under that head. The villages of Maji Rathorji Sahiba, Seth Lalchandji, and Dhabai Unkar Lal, have lapsed to the State since the begining of Samvat year 1975, hence the figures shown under increase for the said villages represent the full *Jama*. But the increase of Rs 80, shown against Bhat Girdharlal Ji's transferred villages, represents only 6 annas instalment of Baishakh, as in lieu of these villages, the new village named Gadari was given to him after the Kartik and Magh instalments had been collected by the State.

The collection of arrears, including *Taqavi* & *Ismwar*, for the year under report amounted to Rs 5403-3-9 as detailed below:—

	Kharij	Collected	Total.
Land Revenue.	67,626 3 5	147 0 10	67,773 4 3
Siwai Jama.	14,295 13 9	5 0 2	14,300 13 11
Miscellaneous ...	...	114 7 9	114 7 9
	81,922 1 2	266 8 9	82,188 9 11
Taqavi. ...	...	4,392 6 0	4,392 6 0
Ismwar. ...	368 13 9	744 5 0	1,113 2 9
Total.	82,290 14 11	5,403 3 9	87,694 2 8

Taqavi:—A sum of Rs 29,760-8-0 (Rs 4,711 13 5 from the State and Rs. 25,048 10 7 from the *Kashtkar* Fund) was advanced as Taqavi to the cultivators for seed, bullocks etc., during the year, of which Rs 21,263-were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,497-8-0 (Rs. 4,705 7 2 due to the State, and 3,792 0 10 to *Kashtkar* Fund). The details as follows:—

	Advanced	Recovered	Balance
Taqavi for wells.	4,517-8-0	—	4,517-8-0
Taqavi for Jamiyat.	25,243-0-0	21,263-0-0	3,980-0-0
	29,760-8-0	21,263-0-0	8,497-8-0

Revenue Cases:—The number of revenue cases, instituted and disposed of, is as follows:—

	Previous year.	Year under report.
Pending from last year. ...	1,281 ...	1,105
Instituted during the year.	2,357 ...	2,155
Total ...	3,638	3,260
Disposed of	2,533 ...	2,519
Pending at the close of the year.	1,105 ...	741

Wages and Labour:—For some years the supply of labour has been inadequate and the demand is considerably in excess of the supply both in towns and districts. The rates of wages have been rising considerably in consequence. The prices of food grains were very high this year owing partly to the failure of crops and partly to the embargo of the neighbouring States from which grain and especially wheat, is always imported into Chhaoni and Patan, the greatest wheat-consuming centres of this State.

Grass and Fodder:—The supply of Fodder was fairly sufficient.

Weather and Crops:—The rainy season of 1918, which affected the crops of the year under report was not generally favourable. During the month of June 1918, the Tehsils of Awar, Dag and Gangdhar had received from 3 to 6 inches of rain from a few local falls and the cultivators of those Tehsils having got tired of waiting for the usual heavy monsoon falls, commenced their sowing operations of the *Kharif* crops in the 3rd or 4th weeks of June in such areas as retained sufficient moisture for the purpose or were commanded by well irrigation. Fortunately, in the 1st week of July they got three inches more. This did much good to the standing crops and they went on sowing their lands till a very small area was left untilled. Then a break of three weeks followed and the sowing operations, which were still in progress here and there in those Tehsils, had to be totally stopped. In the remaining three Tehsils, viz, Patan, Shri Chhatrpur and Pachpahar, no general sowing operations had begun till the end of July, and much anxiety was being felt about the general fate of the *Kharif* of the year. The standing crop of Awar, Dag and Gangdhar Tehsils were at that time on the verge of being ruined for want of more rain and the whole situation seemed to be very gloomy. But fortunately another fall of 1 to 2 inches in the 1st week of August allayed the anxiety for a short time. Patan, Shri-Chhatrapur and Pachpahar Tehsils then

commenced their *Kharif* sowings. But another break of two weeks threatened the recurrence of the same conditions as were experienced in the month of July and the sowing operations had to be slowed down, if not totally stopped. The Darbar had almost given up hope and were on the point of announcing famine officially when a copious monsoon set in and saved the situation.

But another calamity followed in the shape of Influenza Epidemic. It was in its worst form in the months of October and November 1918, when Jowar and several other *Kharif* crops were standing in the fields, uncared for and damaged by the village cattle and wild animals. This fell disease, which according to the official reports, is responsible for 6,000,000 deaths in India this year, swept away practically 10% of the total population of the State.

The monsoon of 1919 set in early in the month of June and the sowing operations were commenced at the usual time. But continuous rain in the month of August did a good deal of damage to the standing crops, especially to Makka. In some places certain *Khatedars* could not sow their lands and there was a general complaint that weeding could not be done to the desired extent on account of excessive rains. However, the break, that followed soon after, saved the *Kharif* crops from being totally ruined. It is hoped that the outturn of Jowar will be fairly good but that of cotton does not appear to be as good as that of Jowar.

Agricultural Department.

One of the State Scholars named Vidyadhar, having completed his training at the Agricultural College, Poona, was appointed by the Darbar to conduct well-boring operations in the State.

Opium Department.

Mr. C. S. Delmerick remained in-charge of the Department throughout the year under report, with a staff of one Head Clerk and two subbordinate clerks. As there was not sufficient work for two executive officers, the services of Babu Ambica Charan, Assistant Opium Officer, were replaced at the disposal of the Darbar.

The annual expenditure sanctioned for the Department was Rs. 14,770 as detailed below:—

Salaries	Rs.	9,720
Sayarkharch	,,	150
Travelling Expenses	,,	900
Commission to Tehsil people ...	,,	3,000
Miscellaneous	,,	1,000
Total	,,	14,770

In the second year of the contract, the State was required to supply 787 maunds 20 seers of opium to the Ghazipur Factory, but as the conditions were most unfavourable to poppy cultivation, it was early seen that it was impossible to supply anything like the required amount. In the first place monsoon was scanty, and enough rain had not fallen to fill up the wells used for irrigation.

The water level too had receded considerably, and in many of the wells there was not sufficient water for poppy cultivation. Again in October a virulent type of Influenza visited Jhalawar which not only killed off about 10% of the population, but rendered those who recovered too weak to work in the fields. Thus only 5,086 Bighas, 11 Biswas were sown, as compared with 8,787 Bighas 1 Biswa last season.

Patan	769	0
Shrichhatrapur	231	5
Pachpahar	767	12
Awar	1,434	18
Dag	820	19
Gangdhar	1,062	17
Total	5,086	11

The Darbar paid as advances to cultivators the sum of Rs. 8/- per *Bigha*, as detailed below:—

Patan	Rs. 15,000
Shrichhatrapur	„ 5,000
Pachpahar	„ 16,000
Awar	„ 18,500
Dag	„ 16,000
Gangdhar	„ 24,000
Total	„ 94,500

The actual area brought under cultivation was 5,086 Bighas and 11 Biswas, as compared with 8,787 Bighas and 1 Biswa of the last year. Even with this contracted area the sowings were considerably delayed, due to causes over which the cultivators had no control, and which have been shown above.

The Opium Officer went into camp in January 1919, and again in April 1919. He went through all the Tehsils and visited a number of opium-growing villages, where he instructed the people how to extract the drug without the aid of oil. In his tour he noticed that on the whole poppy plant though backward was healthy and strong, and if favourable conditions prevailed, he considered that the outturn would not be much below than that of last season. He was then suddenly recalled to Head Quarters by the serious illness of His Highness at Delhi.

The opium weighments were carried out at the following centres in the Districts:—

Dag	14 th April to 20th April 1919
Gangdhar ...	22nd „ „ 24th „ „
Pachpahar ...	27th „ „ 30th „ „
Chhaoni	3rd & 4th May, 1919.

The results of the weighments were as follows:—

Tehsil	Weight of Opium		
	Mds.	sr.	ch.
Patan	47	13	10
Shri--chhatrapur	16	8	10
Pachpahar	59	28	10
Awar	97	31	9
Dag	40	11	4
Gangdhar	62	23	6
Total	323	37	1

Out of the above quantity, 321 maunds 34 seers and 14 chks. of opium were chalaned to Ghazipur, and 2 maunds 2 seers and 3 Chks. were taken over by the State, as it was unfit for the Factory.

Last season it was considered necessary to import 3 Moharrirs from the Benares Opium Agency to help at the weighments, as no men acquainted with the work could be had here, but this season only one Moharrir was obtained. Next season it is hoped this will be unnecessary.

The following amount was paid to the Revenue Department as commission for the extra work imposed upon them in connection with opium:—

Tehsil.	Amount.		
Patan	Rs 288	5	0
Shri-chhatrapur	" 51	4	6
Pachpahar	" 289	13	0
Awar	" 535	14	3
Dag	" 310	5	9
Gangdhar...	" 415	4	3
Total Rs	1,890	14	9

The total expenditure during the year under review is as follows:—

Salary	Rs 9,853	13	6
Sayarkharch	" 124	11	10
Travelling	" 918	2	5
Commission to Tehsil people	" 2,094	2	9
Miscellaneous	" 556	6	9
Gumashta	" 60	7	6
Shed at Bhawaniganj ...	" 254	7	3
Total Rs	13,862	4	0

Considerable inconvenience and discomfort are experienced for want of proper accommodation during weighment, but it is quite realised that any large expenditure on this account can not be incurred until the cultivation of poppy is completely established in the State. At present the Opium Officer is getting all is requirements from the Ghazipur Factory on loan, and the chemicals etc. free of charge.

Customs Department.

Mehta Bakhtawar Chand remained in charge of the Department throughout the year.

Imports and Exports:—The principal figures for the articles of import and export are as follows:—

Imports.

		Samvat. 1974. Mds.	Samvat 1975. Mds.
1.	Grain of all sorts.	...97,044	2,014
2.	Gud	10,570	5,663
3.	Sugar	6,591	4,494
4.	Tobacco ...	1,873	1,782
5.	Metals	245	299
6.	Oil-seeds... ...	6,372	1,497
7.	Ghee	6,117	192
8.	Cotton	79	55
9.	Iron	1,262	407
10.	Groceries ...	8,695	5,706
11.	Cloth	2,696	3,844
		(value 3,56,582/-)	(4,95,732)
12.	Country Oil —	118	153

Exports.

		Samvat 1974. Mds.	Samvat 1975. Mds.
1.	Opium	724	853
2.	Grain	35,719	11,355
3.	Oil-seeds	2,860	4,354
4.	Ghee	9,452	28
5.	Cotton	614	6,721
6.	Oil	803	338
7.	Hides (large) ...	333	800
8.	Hides (small) ...	8,120	6,400

Owing to restrictions on the movements of food-grains in British India as well as in the neighbouring States, especially Kotah, which is the granary of Jhalawar, there was very great shortage of grain in Jhalawar, and the Darbar were compelled to have recourse to the adoption of similar measures in this State also, and no grain was allowed to be exported from Jhalawar without their special sanction.

The Darbar also issued orders that one seer of grain per rupee, over and above the prevailing rates, should be given to all the employes of the State, whose salaries were less than Rs 10 per month, as well as to other poor and needy persons of Chhaoni and Patan. The extra expenditure incurred on this account was paid both by the State and the firm of Seth Binodi Ram Balchand of Patan in equal proportions. Thanks are due to the Seths for their sympathetic co-operation.

Excise Department.

The Department constituted of the following staff:—

Superintendent	One
Girdawars	Two
Clerk	One
Chaprasis	Four

Since 1st January 1918, the Madras Standard system has been introduced in the State. Babu Bankey Behari Lal held charge of the Department until 19th May, 1919, when he suddenly died. In him the State has lost an efficient member of the Revenue Department.

The spirit is being imported from Messrs Munna Lal and Sons, Nowgong, and in the year under report the total revenue from this source amounted to Rs 32,918-12-6, against Rs 23,257-6-3 of the previous year. There are three godowns for the spirit to stock, and 68 liquor shops. 11,340 proof gallons were consumed against 6,703 proof gallons of the last year. The spirit is sold at 3 strengths viz. 15 U. P., 25 U. P., & 60 U. P.

The farming system still exists in Kirpapur Tehsil, a mountainous tract with little population, where the means of transport are difficult, if not impossible.

The number of excise opium shops was 63 against 59 last year. A duty of Rs 2 per seer is levied on local consumption, while the rest of the revenue is derived from the License fee. The Revenue thus collected amounted to Rs 6,064-1-10 in the year under report against Rs 2,955-1-3 of the previous year.

Mines.

The mineral resources of the State are as under:—

1. Copper ore, in easily reducible condition—found near Chhaoni.
2. Laterite, containing large quantities of Aluminium suitable for the manufacture of Aluminium and its salts—found in immense quantities all over the Parganas of Pachpahar, Awar and Dag, and portions of Gangdhar.
3. Dolomite-clay, containing large quantities of magnesium—found in the Pachpahar Pargana.
4. Clay, suitable for pottery on the wheel and Bauxite, a valuable ore of aluminium,—found in the above localities.
5. Yellow and red ochre—found in the Dag Pargana.
6. Lime-stone, very suitable for the manufacture of Hydraulic and Portland cements—found near Chhaoni.
7. Quartz, in a very pure state which can be used in the manufacture of glass—found near Chhaoni.
8. Agate, which can be made into mortar and fancy articles—found near Chhaoni.
9. Sandstone of the first quality—available in large quantities near Chhaoni.

Quarries:—The quarries near Chhaoni yield white and red sand-stone of the best quality. But they cannot be worked profitably owing to their distance

from the Railway Station. The quality of the sandstone, however, attracts some purchasers from outside. The Darbar contemplate starting a stone depot at the Shrichhatrapur Railway Station (N. M. Railway) in case there be demand enough to enable the quarries to be worked on an extensive scale.

CHAPTER V.

PROTECTION.

1. Judicial Department

General:—The Administration of Civil & Criminal Justice in the State is conducted on the lines laid down in the State Civil and Criminal Codes, in which the spirit of the British Indian Codes is generally followed.

There was no change in the personnel of the Judicial Department during the year.

1. Police.

The Department is controlled by the Foujdar (Magistrate, who is a also the Superintendent of Police). In the year under report the Police force consisted of 29 Sowars and 356 officers and constables as compared with 29 Sowars and 353 officers and constables of the previous year. The constables are recruited from almost all classes and are armed with country matchlocks and swords. The whole force is distributed into two Kotwalis (Chhaoni & Patan), 5 Thanas (one at Garnawad in the Tehsil of Shrichhatrapur, and one at each of the Tehsil Head-quarters: Pachpahar, Awar, Dag and Gangdhar) and Two Sub-Thanas (at Bhawaniganj and Shrichhatrapur).

The Police Sowars are a part of the body known as the Risala of Chaumehla, about one-half of which does police duty and the other half assists in the collection of land revenue by summoning *Asamis* and *Manotidars* residing in the adjoining States, or in villages situated at some distance from the Tehsil Head-quarters. The whole force is available for police duty, when required.

In addition to the above-mentioned force there are 166 village watchmen who hold rent--free lands in the villages in which they live, and are responsible for keeping peace and order in their respective villages, for watching roads at night, and for reporting offences to the *Thanedars* in whose circles their villages are situated. These village watchmen are locally known as "Sansris" and are under the control of the Police Department.

The spirit of the British Indian Criminal Law is followed in the investigation of crimes. The system of taking Finger Tip Impressions of Criminals and suspects is also in force and is carried on by Mr. B. L. Sharma who has been trained in this system at the Abu Finger Print Bureau.

Table IV gives the details of the strength and the cost of the Police Force and tables V and VI give the results of the working of the Police.

2. The Courts of Justice.

The following are the Courts of Justice in the Jhalawar State.

THE APPELLATE COURT.

(Exercising both Criminal and Civil Powers)

I

The Adalat Diwani (for civil cases exclusively).

The Adalat Foujdari (for Criminal cases only).

I

The Tehsil Courts (6 in number) (for both Civil and Criminal cases).

Powers of the Courts.

(i) *Criminal*:—The Tehsil Courts can pass sentences of imprisonment extending up to one month and of fine not exceeding Rs 30/- with the exception of the Tehsildar of Gangdhar, who has been empowered by the Darbar, since the 4th February, 1916, to pass sentences of imprisonment up to one year and fine upto Rs 200/-.

Above the Tehsil Courts is the Foujdari Adalat (Magistrate's Court) with powers to pass sentences of two years' imprisonment and of fine not exceeding Rs 300/-, and above the Foujdari Court is the Adalat Appeal (Appellate Court) which can pass any sentences allowed by the law. A sentence of death, however, has to be confirmed by His Highness.

(ii) *Civil*:—The Tehsildars try all cases up to the value of Rs 100/- with the exception of the Tehsildars of Pachpahar and Gangdhar who have the special sanction of the Darbar to try cases up to the value of Rs 500/-.

The Adalat Diwani tries all cases in which the amount of the claim is up to Rs 5,000/- and the Appellate Court all cases in which the amount of the claim exceeds Rs 5,000/-.

Appeals and Revisions:—The Adalats, Diwani and Foujdari, exercise appellate and revisional powers over the courts of the Tehsildars, and the Appellate Court exercises similar powers over the former. Appeals from the Appellate Court lie to the State Council, and a final appeal to His Highness.

Criminal Cases.

(i) APPELLATE COURT (i) *Original side*:—The number of cases filed during the year was 60 against 38 of last year. Out of the persons dealt with, 30 were undertrial prisoners of last year, 71 were arrested by the Police, 1 on warrant, 7 were summoned, 1 appeared voluntarily, and 3 were arrested in the presence of the magistrate. Out of the persons implicated, 67 were acquitted 15 convicted, 2 died, and 29 remained under trial at the end of the year.

(ii) *Appellate side*:—There were 17 appeals from the lower Court, Adalat Foujdari. In 10 cases the judgment was confirmed, in 6 modified, and in 1 reversed. No case remained pending at the end of the year.

ADALAT FOUJDARI (i) *Original side*:—The number of offences reported during the year was 432 as compared with 499 of the previous year. Out of the 586 persons dealt with in these cases, including 118 of last year, 301 were acquitted, 127 convicted, 1 died, and 157 remained under trial at the end of the year.

(ii) *Appellate side*:—There were 4 appeals to the Foujdari Adalat from the Tehsil Courts. In 2 cases the judgment was reversed, and 2 cases remained pending at the end of the year.

TEHSIL COURTS—641 cases and 756 persons were tried during the year, as compared with 532 cases and 804 persons of the last year. Of the persons tried, 9 were under-trial prisoners of the last year, 279 were arrested by the Police, and 468 were summoned. Out of these persons, 437 were acquitted, 298 were convicted, 14 were transferred and 7 remained under trial at the end of the year (Vide Appendices VIII and IX.)

Civil Cases.

APPELLATE COURT (i) *Original side*:—2 suits were pending from the last year and 2 were filed during the year, all of which remained pending at the end of the year under report.

(ii) *Appellate side*:—There were 34 appeals including 14 of the last year, of which 22 were disposed of during the year. The judgments of the lower courts were confirmed in 15 cases, reversed in 3, amended in 2, 2 were remanded and 12 cases remained pending at the end of the year.

ADALAT DEWANI (i) *Original side*:—81 cases were pending from the last year to which were added 374 cases instituted during the year or received by transfer or on remand, making a total of 455. Out of this number 369 were disposed of during the year under report and 86 remained pending at the end of the year.

(ii) *Appellate side*:—There were 40 appeals from the Tehsil Courts, including 18 of last year. Of these 33 were disposed of during the year, the decisions of the lower courts having been confirmed in 17, reversed in 6, and amended in 4, 2 were remanded, 4 were compromised or otherwise disposed of, and 7 cases remained pending for trial at the end of the year.

TEHSIL COURTS:—The total number of cases, including 195 of last year, was 572. Out of these, 434 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 138. Of the 377 cases instituted during the year, 347 related to money transactions, and 30 to other rights. (Vide Appendices X and XII).

EXECUTION OF DECREES:—Altogether 775 applications including 349 of last year, for the execution of decrees, relating to claims amounting to Rs. 72,993-3-½ were on the register during the year under review. Of these applications, 454 of the value of Rs. 45,101-15-0 were disposed of during the year, and 321 valued at Rs. 27,891-4-½ remained pending at the end of the year (Vide Appendix XI).

3. Registration.

Lala Shambhu Dayal Danish remained in charge of this Department.

219 documents were presented this year for registration as compared with 238 of last year. The number of the documents registered was made up of 55 mortgage deeds, 62 sale deeds, 61 wills, 34 money bonds, and 7 miscellaneous deeds. . The income derived from the registration fee of documents was Rs. 1,148-0-0 against Rs. 898-5-0 of the last year. (Vide Appendices XIV and XV).

4. Jail.

Pandit Badri Lal Sharma remained in charge of the Central Jail at the Chhaoni, Jhalrapatan, where all the prisoners, except those sentenced in the districts to short terms of imprisonment (not exceeding one month), are sent to serve their terms of incarceration.

The building, which is a large quadrangular pucca one, is divided into two parts with two yards. The inner building has accomodation for 164 prisoners, with separate arrangements for under-trial prisoners, and the outer one has rooms for different industries, such as manufacture of carpets, blankets, *Durries*, cloth and also printing and book-binding. The printing is done for the State as well as for private persons, and the manufactured articles are sold to the public. Articles are often made to the order of private individuals. The prisoners are also employed in gardening outside the jail compounds. The average daily number of prisoners during the year was 55.36 against 51.67 of the last year.

11. MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Mohammad Abdul Ghafoor Khan continued to hold charge of the Department throughout the year, and Thakur Nahar Singh was appointed as his Assistant on the 2nd January, 1919.

The total strength of Military Forces stands at 522 as detailed below:—

Infantry	409
Cavalry	42
Artillery	71
	522

Recruitment is going on to raise the number of Infantry to its original strength, 420.

The Sawars are armed with swords and lances. The main duties of the troops consist of either furnishing escorts or providing guards at the Palaces and at some important places and offices at the head quarters of the State. A number of the infantry is employed in the districts as guards on the Tehsil Treasuries. The cost of the army in the year under report was 50,525-15-4 (Vide Appendix III).

CHAPTER VI.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Babu Mitthan Lal Mathur, State Engineer, continued to hold charge of the Department through out the year.

The Budget grant for the year under report was Rupees 61,240/- while the expenditure amounted to Rs 65,624/- as detailed below. The expenditure on works connected with the coming marriage of Shri Maharaj Kumar Bahadur and that incurred from Local Funds amounting to Rs 73,909/- and 2,693/- respectively, being besides.

No	Items	Budget Grant	Actual			Works connected with Shri Maharaj Kumar's marriage	Local Funds
			Original	Repairs	Total		
1	Civil Buildings	30,275	34,838	3,224	38,062	70,308	2,693
2	Military works	...	...	40	40	...	...
3	Communications	8,000	756	7,924	8,680	...	...
4	Irrigation	1,880	619	505	1,124	...	...
5	Misc: Improvements	7,550	1,813	2,477	4,290	3,601	...
6	Establishment	13,535	13,429	...	13,429	...	...
	Total	61,240	51,455	14,170	65,625	73,909	2,693

1. Civil Buildings.

The expenditure under this head was as follows:—

Original.

1.	Prithvi Vilas Palace	13,376	
2.	Power house at Patan	1,719	
3.	Electric & Sanitary Installation, Kothi Patan	19,682	
4.	Female Hospital	61	
			34,830

Repairs.

5.	Prithvi Vilas Palace	784	
6.	Agency Bungalow	390	
7.	Misc. repairs to State Building	———	2,050
	Total		38,062

Item No: 1 includes the construction of the third porch, stone railing and *Chhattries*. These works are in progress.

The power house building at Patan is under construction just outside the garden and an oil Engine is being erected there especially to drive two flour mills, one oil mill, and occasionally to drive a Dynamo & Pump provided to supply electric light and water to the *Kothi*.

2 Military Works.

The head includes ordinary repairs to Sepoy Lines etc.

3 Communications.

The expenditure was incurred as follows:—

		Rs.
1.	Permanent Gang	2,515
2.	Collection of Material	3,584
3.	Reconsolidation	931
4.	Repairs to Pukka works	109
5.	Fair weather roads	526
6.	New road from Raipur to Singania	443
7.	Culverts Cart Road and Shrichhatrapur Road ...	314
8.	Miscellaneous	258
	Total	8,680

Only two miles of the Shrichhatrapur and Kotah roads were consolidated during the year. Material was collected for repairs to the Asnawar, Durra, Shri-Chhatrapur, and Chhaoni outside roads. The total lengths of metalled roads and fair weather roads in the State are 64 miles and 77 miles respectively.

4. Irrigation.

The sum of Rs. 619 was spent on construction of the second canal of the Mundla Kheri tank and the remaining sum on necessary repairs to tanks and canals.

5. Miscellaneous Improvements.

The amount was expended as follows:—

1.	Power House	2,120
2.	Miscellaneous	431
3.	Malar Singh's Garden	767
4.	Storage tank at Shrichhatrapur	972
		4,290

Power House:—The amount was expended in maintaining and running the electric light and pumping plant which supply light and water to the Prithvi Vilas Palace and Parmanand Hostel. The department remained under the direct charge of Mr. Jagmohan Lal Bhatnagar, the Electric Engineer.

Malar Singh's Garden:—The work was started last year and completed during the year under report. The total cost of making the ground and roads of the garden amounted to Rs. 927, including Rs. 160, of last year.

Storage Tank:—The liquid fuel for the oil engine was brought in iron drums and there was much loss by leakage etc. It is therefore proposed to bring the fuel in tank wagons and to make a storage tank at the Railway station. The work is in progress.

Flour Mill Plant.

The Flour Mill receipts and expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 2,723 and Rs. 1,279 respectively. Thus the net profit amounts to Rs. 1,444.

Marriage expenses.

The expenditure under this head consists of certain improvements in the existing buildings and was incurred as detailed below:—

		Rs.
1.	Garh Palace (certain additions and alterations)	15,117
2.	Garh Palace (Electric and Sanitary installation)	31,082
3.	Berkley House at Shrichhatrapur ...	15,360
4.	Gadikhana Shops, Chhaoni	1,541
5.	Ameeruddaula High School, Patan ...	3,128
6.	Additions and alterations to Kothi Patan (Madan Vilas Palace) ...	1,970
7.	Kothi Garden	3,601
8.	Brij Vilas Palace and pavilion in the Cricket Field ...	2,110
	Total	73,909

All these works, are in progress, a detailed account of them will be given in the Report of the next year. The last named work is stopped on account of the lamentable death of Her Highness the Maharani Hadiji Sahiba.

Local Fund.

The only work in progress is the Balchand Hospital at Patan, for which the funds are being paid by Seth Binodiram Balchand. The total expenditure upto the end of the year amounted to Rs 3,433, including Rs. 740 of the last year.

Establishment:—The present establishment is sufficient for ordinary work. The percentage of establishment charges on works is 10.42 against 22.3 of last year.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION

General:—The department is under the general control of Pandit Shyam Shankar Ji M. A., Bar-at-Law, and under the direct control of Bhaya Shadi Lal Ji B. A. LL. B., Director of Education. Pandit Ram Saran Tiwari B. A. continued to work as Inspector of Schools during the year.

The total of schools at the end of the year under report was 46, as detailed below:—

1.	High School, (Darbar High School, Jhalrapatan) ...	1
2.	English Middle School (at Patan)	1
3.	Vernacular Middle Schools for boys	5
4.	Vernacular Middle school for Girls (Colvin Girls School)	1
5.	Primary Schools for Boys	31
6.	Primary Schools for girls	7

The total number of pupils on the rolls in all the schools was 2,390, with a daily average attendance of 1,541, as compared with 2,623 pupils and 1,786 average attendance of last year. There is apparently a slight falling off in the number, being due to the influenza epidemic, which carried away very large number of people, and consequently the burden of supporting their needy families devolved on the survivors, many of whom are of tender age. Moreover, the prices of all the necesssaries of life have risen so high that an ordinary man in narrow circumstances finds it difficult to manage to make both ends meet and is constrained to work to increase his income. These two causes are chiefly responsible for the slight decrease in the number of pupils.

Darbar High School, Jhalrapatan:—Mr. Sant Ram M. A,. B.T. continued to work as Head Master of the High School during the year. The staff consisted of 6 Assistant Masters (two of whom are Graduates), two Science Masters, 2 Pandits, 2 Moulvis and one Drawing Master.

The Matriculation results this year were unsatisfactory. Out of the 13 boys sent up for the examination only 2 were successful, against 6 out of 6 or cent per cent last year, most of the failures being in History and Geography. As reported by the Head Master, the unsatisfactory result was mainly due to unavoidable changes in the staff.

Various societies established in the School last year for elevating the moral tone and improving the argumentative capabilities of the scholars and for the introduction of upto-date methods of teaching, worked smoothly and un-interruptedly.

Due attention was also paid to physical culture, but as reported by the Head Master, the insufficiency of funds at his disposal prevented organization of games and sports on the desired scale. However, the grant of a handsome sum by His Highness from his own pocket, has supplied the want. Consequently scholars have begun to take a keen interest in athletic sports.

The school opens with a common prayer which is not calculated to offend the religious susceptibilities of the scholars holding a variety of beliefs and dogmas. It has had a healthy influence on the discipline of the school.

Permanand Hostel:—The Hostel was founded by His Highness to perpetuate the memory of the late Diwan Bahadur Pandit Parmanand Chaturvedi B. A., Diwan of the Jhalawar State, and was opened in the year 1915. Out of the 66 boarders on the register on the 1st October 1918, one was allowed by the Darbar to work as an apprentice in the Forest department of the State, I joined the Education Department as a village teacher, I joined the Agra College after passing his Matriculation examination, 2 died of influenza, and 8 were forced by circumstances to discontinue their studies, and were consequently permitted by His Highness to leave the Hostel for good. There

were 7 new admissions. Thus the number of inmates at the end of the year, i. e. on the 30th September, 1919, was 60, as classified below according caste.

1.	Rajputs	33
2.	Brahmins	2
3.	Kayasthas	2
4.	Mahajans	4
5.	Sondhias	6
6.	Charans	2
7.	Kulmis	2
8.	Mohammadans	2
9.	Khanazads	5
10.	Jat	1
11.	Rao	1
	Total ...	60

Of these, 37 are at the Darbar High School, Jhalrapatan, and 23 at the Feeder Branch Schools. Of the former 30 were successful in their annual examinations, 2 were promoted on trial, and 5 failed; while of the latter 14 passed and 9 failed.

One student named Birdhichand, who passed his Matriculation examination this year has joined the Intermediate Class of the Agra College, and gets a scholarship of Rs. 45/- a month from the State

One of the Hostel inmates, Prithi Singh Jhala, was selected by His Highness to succeed to the *Thikana* of the late Kaka Chhatrasalji of Borda Urmal, a premier noble of the State. He has been given the name of Bhai Sobhag Singhji, and is granted full *Tazim* by H. H.

Pandit Dinkar Rao Sapre, remained in charge of the Hostel as Superintendent, and was assisted in his work by a Science Graduate of the Calcutta University, and two vernacular teachers. Sub-Assistant Surgeon T. C. Dike of the Chhaoni Hospital has been deputed by the Darbar to look after the health of the boarders and the sanitary arrangements of the Hostel, and receives an allowance of Rs. 15 a month for the extra work. As for physical exercise the boys undergo drill and participate in games such as Cricket, Football, Hockey etc, for one hour every evening.

His Highness has from the beginning evinced deep interest and paternal care in the welfare and advancement of the institution. All the inmates are provided with food, clothing, books, and all other requisites, free of charge. The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the Hostel amounted to Rs. 12,000 approximately.

Archaeological Museum:—Two stone inscriptions and one idol, lying unprotected in the suburbs of Chhaoni and Patan, have been removed to the Museum. Some gold, silver and copper coins have also been added to the numismatic section of the Museum and others were purchased or presented.

The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 463-15

Kemball Library:—Pandit Ram Saran Tiwari, B. A. held charge of the Library during the year, and was assisted in his work by 3 assistants, one each for the English, Sanskrit, and Persian-Arabic sections. One more Moulvi, a Persian and Arabic scholar, has also been added to the Oriental Section during the year.

His Highness has very kindly presented some old manuscripts to the Library.

CHAPTER VIII.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Charge:—Assistant Surgeon Ramlal Ji, L. M. & S. officiated for the Agency Surgeon, Jhalawar State, during the whole year, under the visiting charge of Major C. B. Mc. Conaghy I. M. S. from 1st October 1918 to 23rd January, 1919, and Lieut. Colonel J. W. Watson I. M. S. from 24th January 1919 to 30th September, 1919 respectively.

Medical Staff:—Medical Staff remaind the same as last year.

Medical Relief:—36,942 out-patients and 233 in-patients received treatment at the various dispensaries during the year as compared with 39,344 out-patients and 250 in-patients during the previous year. The decrease is due to health remaining good throughout the year excepting the months of September, October, and November during which time Influenza prevailed.

Operations:—1,223 operations were performed during the year, of which the selected ones are detailed below:—

On tumours	3
On Cysts	2
On fractured bones	34
Amputations	3
Removal of nasal polypus	1
Extraction of lens	4
Opening of mastoid antrum	1
For haemorrhoids	5
Lithotomy	2
For Hydrocele by incision and inversion of the sac ...	2
Version	1
Removal of dead Foetus	1
Other obstetric operations	2

Sanitation:—There was no change in the sanitary arrangements as compared with the previous year.

Epidemics:—Smallpox prevailed in sporadic form. Influenza was prevalent from the middle of September to the middle of November in an epidemic form. The State remained free from plague or cholera this year.

Vaccination:—The number of vaccinations performed during the year is 1,814 as against 1,954 of the previous year, the decrease being mainly due to the influenza epidemic.

Brief report on the Influenza Epidemic, as submitted by the State Surgeon.

During this epidemic, Influenza occurred in all its four forms, viz, respiratory, gastro-intestinal, nervous, and febrile. The most common form was the respiratory, and next to it, combined respiratory and nervous. The two remaining forms manifested themselves in a few scattered cases.

The symptoms exhibited by the patients were, in respiratory form, fever preceded by rigor, head-ache, pain in the throat, rawness behind the sternum, heaviness about the chest, and cough, which was in some cases dry and in others accompanied by slight mucous expectoration. In some cases a very distressing cough without any signs of coryza, troubled the patient. When the larynx and trachea were affected, in addition to rasping cough, chocking sensations were felt. The patients in whom infection remained confined to the throat, got well within 3 or 4 days, though the cough lasted for some time longer. The attacks were prolonged in proportion as infection travelled downward to the respiratory tract. In cases complicated with bronchitis it lasted for over a fortnight, cough continuing even after recovery for over a month. When pneumonia crept in, the attacks were indefinitely prolonged, accompanied with extreme prostration and cardiac asthenia, the pulse being very frequent, irregular, and compressible. Other physical signs were added to the above symptoms. In the cases with moderate symptoms un-complicated with pneumonia, temperature ranged from 100 F. to 103 F., with a pulse rate of 100 to 120.

In pneumonic cases, temperature sometimes went up to 105-106 or above that. Sometimes in low forms of pneumonia occurring among ill-fed people, temperature was not above 100-101, and the pulse was above 130.

In gastro-intestinal cases the symptoms manifested were, in addition to slight throat symptoms, nausea, vomiting, pain and tenderness in the hepatic region, complete anorea, bitter taste and diarrhœa.

In the nervous type there were severe headache in the frontal region at the root of the nose and in the temple, injection of the eyes, severe shooting pains in the extremities, back, at the front and sides of the chest, and active delirium.

In combined respiratory and nervous forms, the symptoms mentioned above were added to the respiratory ones.

In the last form, i. e. febrile, there was fever only with alternate sensations of heat and chills. Fever was rarely above 103F but toxemea was great, pulse being small, weak and rapid.

As regards mortality, those who resorted to treatment immediately after the attack, recovered. Almost all cases complicated with pneumonia among ill-fed people proved fatal. In severe cases, among young and strong adults with a tendency to determination of blood to the lungs and head, severe forms of inflammation of the lungs, developed with pronounced nervous symptoms, proved fatal.

The epidemic began at Pachpahar on September 16th, 1918. Thence it spread to Bhawaniganj, 3 miles to the east of Pachpahar. The villages round about Pachpahar were there-after affected. In this district there were 14 villages of which some remained quite immune and some were slightly affected by it. The epidemic assumed an extremely virulent form in the month of October, having lasted for 64 days. The total number of attacks for the districts as a whole was estimated at 4,500, out of which 1,104 proved fatal. The average daily mortality was 17. At Pachpahar proper the total number of deaths was 163 for a period of 41 days, thus giving 4 as the daily mortality during the days of the epidemic.

In the last week of September the disease made its appearance in the suburban area of Jhalrapatan City, attacking *Kolies* (the weaver class), who travel from place to place for the purpose of selling their cloths, and therafter it extended its ravages among the *Mochis* and *Chamars*, and thence among *Gujars* and Mohammadans, the labouring classes. Very few cases occurred among the well-to-do class of Mahajans. These few attacks include such people as remain in ill-ventilated and unsanitary houses, and resorted to medical aid when it was too late.

The epidemic lasted from the last week of September to the last week of November, its virulence being at its highest during October, continuing in sporadic form till about the end of November. Almost all the villages remained infected during this period. Among 50 villages it was very virulent and among 28 its virulence was moderate, and 10 villages remained nearly free. These were situated at a higher level and in dry regions. The total deaths for Patan City were 559 and for the districts 1,063, the average per diem coming to 9.50 and 17.43 respectively. In normal conditions the death rate of Patan City is 1.69. The rate for the districts is not available.

Shrichhatrapur was simultaneously affected, the disease having first spread near the railway station. All the villages were infected, excepting 3 villages where the spread was moderate. In the middle of October its intensity reached its climax, deaths among young people were chiefly noticeable. The daily average mortality was 14.

In Chhaoni Jhalrapatan, the epidemic began in the first week of October, lasting till the end of the 1st week of November. It gradually increased in severity, attaining its maximum virulence by the middle of October, and with a gradual decline continued with diminishing vigour till the end of the Ist week of November. Medical aid was afforded to nearly 800 persons by the Chhaoni Dispensary, the same number being considered to have been treated by each of the two local Hakims. Of these, some died too early to receive treatment, others being mildly affected did not care much for it, or were treated by quacks.

The total number of attacks may approximately be estimated at 3,000, out of which 760 proved fatal, giving a percentage of mortality to attacks of 25.1, average daily deaths 20, the normal being 1.

Mortality, as referred to elsewhere, occured here also mostly among the ill-fed people living in closed un-sanitary and ill-ventilated houses.

In the Jail at Chhaoni Jhalrapatan, 41 prisoners with a daily average strength of 55.36 were attacked, out of whom 4 died.

No preventive measures in the form of quarantine etc. could be adopted to retard the progress of the epidemic, and the steps taken to minimise its severity are detailed below. As the the epidemic was widespread and almost entire families were attacked, with a view to make medical aid easily accessible to them, arrangements for distributing medicines from house to house were made. The Head Master of the Darbar High School and his staff volunteered their services and cheerfully continued their work throughout the epidemic. In the Jhalrapatan City special men were engaged to distribute medicines.

Food and clothing were distributed at the expense of the State. Private funds were also collected and utilised for supplying the same to the poor and destitute.

In addition to the aid rendered by the Chhaoni Dispensary, two local Hakims (of which one is a State employee) rendered assistance to such as sought their aid.

Treatment. Two stock mixtures, called No: 1 and No: 2, for convenience, were used.

No: 1 consisted of the following:—

Potass Acetass	grs.	10
Spt. Aether Nitrosi	mms.	20
Liq Ammonia acetas	drs.	2
Ammonia Carb	grs.	4
Tincture Ipecac	mms.	10
„ Camphor Co.	„	20
Aqua Chloroform	oz.	1

Q. D. S.

This was used in the acute stage of the disease.

No: 2 consisted of:—

Ammonia Carb	grs.	4
Tincture Cinchona Co	drs.	1
Aqua	oz.	1

T. D. S.

Mixture No: 2 was administered during the subacute convalescent stage of recovery. Sometimes a preliminary purgative of Blue Pill and Mag. Sulph. was given. In laryngal and tracheal cases, besides the application of iodine-glycerine to the throat inside, iodine was painted externally on the front of the neck, and cotton wool and a light bandage applied. In cases complicated with bronchitis, turpentine liniments and fomentations were advised, and in some cases the bronchitis kettle was used. In pneumonic conditions Anti-Phlogistine when available and counter irritation with Tincture Iodine was resorted to. Strychnine digitalis and Spt. Vini Gallici were added to Mixture No: 2. In nervous cases symptoms complicated with pneumonia, bromides with stimulants

were given. In febric cases exhibiting delirium without pneumonia, bromide was most efficacious. For pains in the limbs etc. liniments A. B. C. had good effect, soda salycilas internally.

Diet consisted of milk and soup in all cases as available.

In certain villages, branding of the chest, immediately after the attack is spoken of as having had marvellous effect.

No other special line of treatment was adopted. Neuritis, Asthenopia, falling of the hair and deafness were noticed after recovery.

No bacteriological research could be performed.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Municipality.

There are two Municipalities (one at Chhaoni and the other at Patan) which look after the sanitation and lighting of the towns, and dispose of such cases as easements. The Members of the Committee are officials, bankers, traders and other persons of local influence. They work honorarily, receiving no remuneration for their services. Under the Chhaoni Municipality the conservancy arrangements are good and the town is kept clean by an establishment of 50 men, including 4 sanitary policemen, 1 Jamadar, and 45 sweepers, 4 carts and 7 buffaloes, under a sanitary Inspector, who daily inspects the different Mohallas. For the town of Patan, the establishment consists of 4 sanitary policemen, 1 Jamadar and 29 sweepers, 3 carts and 4 buffaloes. The Tehsildar of Patan superintends the work of the Patan Municipality. Besides the above, there are District Municipalities, established at the head-quarters of every Tehsil, and managed by respectable citizens of the place, under the control of the Tehsildars concerned. (Details of the receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities are given in Appendix XVI).

Post and Telegraph.

The State joined the Imperial Postal system in the year 1900, when the Post Offices of the State were abolished. There are eight Post Offices in the State, of which 4 are Sub Offices and 4 Branch. Of these three are combined Post & Telegraph Offices, Viz. at Jhalrapatan, Jhalrapatan City and Bhawaniganj.

Mint, Weights and Measures.

The State mint was closed in 1901, when the British rupee was made the sole legal tender. The weights and measures of British India were also introduced into the State at the same time.

Railway Communications.

The Nagda Muttra Railway runs through the entire length of the State and has accelerated communication and facilitated trade with distant places.

The Railway Stations within the limits of the State are:—Chaumehla (Gangdhar), Pachpahar, and Shrichhatrapur, the last named being joined to the Capital, Jhalrapatan, by a metalled road 17 miles in length.

Meteorology.

His Highness's new Palace (the Prithvi Vilas Palace) is furnished with up-to-date meteorological apparatus. But the rainfall at the Capital and the Tehsil Head-quarters is recorded by the rain-gauges at the local Hospitals. (For the statement of rainfall vide appendix XVII).

Social Reforms.

The local Walterkrit Committee continue to do useful work. Marriages among the Rajputs are celebrated according to the rules laid down by the Committee, and the Nukta ceremony has been prohibited since January, 1913. No infringements of the Sabha-rules were brought to light in connection with any of the marriages or funeral ceremonies during the year.

Treasure Trove.

No treasure trove was reported during the year.

General condition of the State and the people.

The general condition of the people was affected by the prolonged war. Trade having fallen off owing to the transport difficulties the commercial class suffered. The abnormally high prices of the necessaries of life were much felt by the people.

Moreover, the influenza, which broke out in an epidemic form in the month of September and lasted for about two months, killed no les than 10% of the population. But for the precautionary measures adopted by the Darbar to check its spread and to eradicate the evil at the outset, the mortality would have been still heavier.

Free medicines were distributed to the influenza patients and they were properly fed and looked after. Arrangements were even made by the Darbar to watch the standing crops of such ploughmen as were seized by influenza or died of it.

Jhalawar Sewa Samiti.

A well organised charitable institution, under the name of 'Jhalawar Sewa Samiti', has been constituted at Jhalrapatan, solely with a view to afford relief to destitute widows and children and to serve the public. The society was formed in January 1919, and owes its existence to the munificent contributions of the Jhalawar public in lump sums and monthly subscriptions. A deputation on behalf of the society attended on His Highness on the 18th April, 1919 requesting him to extend his gracious patronage to the Sewa Samiti, which he very kindly condescended to do, and was pleased to grant a monthly allowance of Rs. 100 in aid of the society, in addition to a donation of Rs. 1,000 as a lump Sum. The Samiti cannot adequately express its gratitude to the donor. Pandit Shyam Shankar, M.A., Bar-at-Law and Mr. Atal Behari Lal Mathur, B.A. were elected as General President and Secretary respectively of the Society and worked as such throughout the year.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Jhalawar State.

No.	Names of Officers.	Appointments.	Remarks.
1	Maharaja Balbhadra Singhji ...	Judicial Member and President of Council	Members of the Jhalawar State Council
2	Bohra Govind Lalji ...	Palace Member & Munsarim Zanani Deori.	
3	Pandit Shyam Shankarji M. A., (London), Bar-at law.	Foreign Member and Private Secretary to His Highness.	
4	Babu Chheda Lalji Mathur ...	Revenue Member and Chief Revenue Officer	
5	Munim Lon Karan ...	Commercial Member.	
6	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Subhan	Military Member.	
7	Thakur Umrao Singhji ...	Superintendent of His Highness's Household.	
8	Pandit Rati Lal B. A., M.R.A.S.	Judge, Appellate Court.	
9	Babu Mitthan Lal Mathur ...	State Engineer.	
10	Mohammad Abdul Ghafoor Khan ...	Bakhshi Fouj.	
11	Thakur Shiva Nath Singh ...	Head Accountant.	
12	Bhaya Shadi Lalji B. A., LL. B.	Director of Education.	
13	Dr. Ram Lalji L. M. & S ...	State Surgeon.	
14	Mr. C. S. Delmerick ...	Chief Opium Officer.	
15	Pandit Dhani Ram Sharma ...	Civil Judge.	
16	Pandit Shiva Kumar Chaturvedi B.A., M.R.A.S...	Magistrate.	
17	Babu Ambika Charan B.A., M.E.	Science Secretary	On Leave.
18	Mehta Bakhtawar Chand ...	Superintendent of Customs.	
19	Babu Badri Lal Sharma ...	Supdt, Central Jail.	
20	Mir Bunyad Ali ...	Munsarim Bagghi Khana and Stables.	
21	Lala Sant Ram M. A. B. T. ...	Head Master, Darbar High School,	
22	Babu Jagmohan Lal Bhatnagar.	Electrical Engineer.	
23	Munshi Krishna Kumar ...	Mir Munshi, Darbar Office	

APPENDIX. II.

List of Laws in the Jhalawar State.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
Laws for the guidance of the Revenue, Criminal, and Civil Courts, Jhalawar State.	Adopted from the Indian Penal Code, the Civil & Criminal Procedure Codes, & Revenue Regulations.	1878-79	These were compiled by Col. D. Robertson, sometime Political Superintendent of the Jhalawar State, and became the Laws of the State after their sanction was obtained from the A. G. G. Rajputana.
Miscellaneous Laws, Rules & Regulations.	Have been framed by the Political officers. and the Darbar from. time to time.	At various periods.	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength and cost of Military Forces in the Jhalawar State for the year ending the 30th September, 1919.

Arm of service	At the end of the last year.	At the end of the current year.	Number of guns.	Total cost.	Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.	
Regular Cavalry	42	42			
Artillery ...	71	71	* 45		* Including two unserviceable guns.
Infantry ...	409	409 †			† Including Body-guard.
Total ...	522	522	45	50,525-15-3	

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the number and cost of the Police in the Jhalawar State for the year ending the 30th September, 1919

No.	Details of grades.	No.	Monthly pay of graded Officers.	Total Cost.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.		(Local allowancs
1	Superintendent of Police	1	.....		Rs. 25 p.m.
2	Kotwals	2	(1) 45 0 0		,, 10 ,,
			(2) 40 0 0		,, 5 ,,
3	Naib Kotwal ...	1	(1) 25 0 0		
4	Thanedars	5	(4) 30 0 0		,, 5 ,,
			(1) 25 0 0		,, 5 ,,
5	Naib Thanedars ...	2	(1) 25 0 0		
			(1) 20 0 0		
6	Moharrirs	10	(1) 17 0 0		
			(4) 15 0 0		
			(4) 12 0 0		
			(1) 8 0 0		
7	Jamadars	40	(9) 10 0 0		
			(7) 8 0 0		
			(42) 7 0 0		
8	Fotehdar	1	(1) 9 0 0		
9	Sepoye	924	(13) 8 0 0		
			(281) 6 8 0		
10	Sawars	29	(29) 17 0 0		
	Total ...	385		33,513-6-10	

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Jhalawar State, during the year ending the 30th September, 1919.

STATE	Number of offences		No: of Accused arrested		No: of accused sent for trial		No: of accused convicted		No: of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of conviction col: 4 and 5		Percentage of convicted accused sent for trial		REMARKS.
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Jhalawar	641	730	637	666	637	666	286	260	234	284	44.90	39.04	44.90	39 04	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the amount of property stolen and value of recoveries in the Jhalawar State during the year ending the 30th September, 1919.

	Value of property stolen.		Value of property recovered.		Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Police.	57,401 8 7	40,678 1 9	18.758 1 6	15,238 2 6	32 11 0	37 7 5

APPENDIX VII.

Statement, showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Jhalawar State, during the year ending the 30th September, 1919.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	No: of offences.			No: of cases disposed of during the past year.	No: of cases disposed of during the present year	No: of persons apprehended.	No: of persons convicted.	No of persons sentenced.							No: of persons acquitted or discharged.	No: of persons confined, being insane.	No of persons who died during or before trial.	Terms of im-prisonment.											Cases awaiting trial.	Persons awaiting trial.	REMARKS.
								Imprison-ment.		Imprison-ment & fine																					
	Balance from past year	Committed during the year	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation	Capital punishment.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Murder ... S. Sec 32	...	1	1	...	...	1	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	Sec I P C 300
Culpable Homicide „ 33	1	1	2	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	1	1	„ 299
Dacoity ... „ 53	2	5	7	...	3	14	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	.	.	1	..	..	..	...	...	...	4	3	„ 391
Robbery ... „ 51	2	11	13	3	10	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	..	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	„ 390
Theft ... „ 50	47	382	429	282	383	418	202	1	30	...	35	134	2	202	162	...	5	47	6	2	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	49	„ 378
Theft ... „ 60	44	241	285	195	263	138	37	...	5	...	20	12	.	37	71	...	3	13	5	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	22	27	„ 378
Criminal Breach of Trust ... „ 55	8	12	20	7	10	22	5	...	...	...	4	1	..	5	9	...	...	..	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	10	8	„ 405
Abortion ... „ 38	1	2	3	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	4	...	...	...	...		..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	„ 312
Kidnapping ... „ 42	6	7	13	4	8	19	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	11	...	2	..	.	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	5	6	„ 303
Grievous Hurt... „ 47	8	7	15	11	12	22	5	...	...	...	4	1	...	5	11	...	1	1	2	1	..	.	...	...	..	...	..	...	3	5	„ 319
Rape ... „ 45	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	.	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	..	1	...	.	..	...	...	...	..	...	„ 375
Bribe ... „ 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	„ 161
False Evidence „ 15	1	3	4	2	3	4	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	„ 191
False Evidence .. 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	„ 191
Forgery ... „ 61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	„ 303
Other offences „ ...	74	460	534	574	455	802	185	3	5	..	19	158	..	185	521	...	6	18	1	1	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	..	79	90	.....
Total ...	195	1133	1328	1080	1152	1,452	440	6	42	...	83	307	2	440	805	...	17	80	15	8	16	7	5	1	...	1	...	...	176	193	

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Jhalawar State, during the year ending the 30th September, 1919.

Name of Court.	No: of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Brought to trial in 1918-19						Total.								
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of the last year	Arrested by Police	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Appellate Court	38	60	30	71	1	7	1	3	65	113	...	67	15	...	2	29	
Criminal Court	499	432	118	316	...	152	...	...	755	586	...	301	127	...	1	157	
Tehsil Courts	532	641	9	279	..	468	...	...	804	756	...	437	298	..	14	7	
Total ...	1,069	1,133	157	666	1	627	1	3	1,624	1,455	...	805	440	...	17	193	

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of Appeals against decisions, passed by the Criminal Courts in the Jhalawar State, during the year ending the 30th September 1920.

TRIBUNALS.	No: of Applications.	Number of Persons and Cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected		Sentences.						Proceedings rejected		Referred.		Further enquiry etc. ordered		Pending		
				Confirmed.		Modified		Reversed										
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Appellate Court	17	...	...	10	10	9	6	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
Criminal Court	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	
Total ..	21	...	...	10	10	9	6	5	3	...	..	...	...	..	...	5	2	

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORKS—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year ending the 30th September, 1919, in the Jhalawar State.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening Balance		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance		Suits filed during the year.									Suits disposed of during the year				
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits *re* landed property	Suits for money transactions	Suits for other rights	No: of suits under Rs. 100	No: of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	No: of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	No: of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	No: of suits above Rs. 5,000	*Ex-parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
											Rs. a. p.													
Appellate Court ...	...	2	4	2	4	4	2	...	2	4	20,992 4 0	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Court ...	92	81	407	374	499	455	418	369	81	86	59,085 7 3	...	358	16	246	97	21	10	...	48	31	22	268	51,866 7 0
Tehsil Courts ...	199	195	491	377	690	572	495	434	195	138	18,146 7 3	...	347	30	346	31	...	...	...	78	58	95	203	21,422 0 9
Total ...	291	278	902	753	1,193	1,031	915	803	278	228	98,224 2 6	...	706	47	592	128	21	10	2	126	89	117	471	73,295 7 9

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORKS—Results of applications for execution of Decrees, Jhalawar State, during the year ending the 30th September, 1919.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			No. of applications pending at the close of the year.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for Present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.
Appellate Court. ...	...	1	6,651 8 0	2	...	...	2	1	6,651 8 0	1	1	6,651 8 0	1	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Court. ...	125	187	20,525 5 4½	235	250	27,360 14 0	360	437	47,886 3 4½	173	194	26,405 5 1	187	243	21,480 14 3½	72	56	115
Tehsil Courts. ...	133	161	8,391 11 8	188	176	10,063 12 0	321	337	18,455 7 8	160	259	12,045 1 11	161	78	6,410 5 9	24	25	29
Total ...	258	349	35,568 9 0½	425	426	37,424 10 0	683	775	72,993 3 0½	334	454	45,101 15 0	349	321	27,891 4 0½	96	81	144

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORKS—Number and results of Appeals in Civil suits, in the Jhalawar State for the year ending the 30th September, 1919.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening Balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing Balance.		Value of Appeals filed during.		How disposed of: Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial.		Cases Compromised or otherwise disposed of.	
	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.										
Appellate Court. ...	9	14	21	20	30	34	16	22	14	12	7,831 11 8	6,388 15 6	11	15	1	3	2	2	...	2	2	...
Civil Court. ...	12	18	34	22	46	40	28	33	18	7	1,293 8 9	960 13 9	18	17	0	6	9	4	1	2	...	4
Total. ...	21	32	55	42	76	74	44	55	32	19	9.125 4 5	7,349 13 3	29	32	1	9	11	6	1	4	2	4

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement, showing the number of persons confined in Jail and lock-ups in the Jhalawar State, during the year ending the 30th September, 1919.

STATION.	Number of persons.	Number of Persons.				Daily average.		No: of persons remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of prisoners and Jail	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chhaoni Central Jail ...	1	63	200	309	263	51.67	55.36	60	...	78·10	4 died of Influenza.
Districts.											
Patan	1	...	9	18	9	...	...	...	..	...	
Shri Chhatrapur	1	...	3	6	3	...	...	..	...	...	
Pachpahar	1	...	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	
Awar	1	...	21	10	21	...	...	...	...	...	
Dag	1	...	43	54	43	...	...	...	...	...	
Gangdhar	1	...	3	1	3	...	..	..	...	..	
Total Districts ..	6	...	83	91	83	...	...	...	...	...	.....
TOTAL ...	7	63	283	400	346	...	...	33	7,422 6 3	78.10	.....

APPENDIX XIV.

Register of Documents in the Jhalawar State during the year ending the 30th September, 1919.

NAME OF STATE.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of Documents registered.										Documents registered		Value of Documents registered		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remained unregistered pending enquiry.		Remarks
			Mortgage Deeds.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money Bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
															Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
Jhalawar	238	219	59	55	77	62	56	61	32	34	11	7	235	219	36.161 9 3	49,957 10 0	...	...	3	...	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement, showing Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration and Nazul during the year ending the 30th September 1919.

DESCRIPTION	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number	Value of property	Fees realised	Number	Value of property	Fees realised	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgage-deeds..	59	7,697 14 0	276 13 0	55	10,509 12 0	330 6 0	
Sale-deeds ...	77	12,540 3 9	401 8 0	62	14,774 0 0	488 4 0	
Wills	56	9,972 13 0	140 5 0	61	18,324 14 0	212 8 0	
Money Bonds ...	32	4,715 10 6	39 15 0	34	6,349 0 0	54 10 0	
Miscellaneous ...	8	1,235 0 0	39 12 0	7	...	62 4 0	
Total ..	232	36,161 9 3	898 5 0	219	49,957 10 0	1,148 0 0	
Nazul	3	...	2,748 8 7	...	...	2,323 2 11	
Expenditure ..	...	...	1,241 5 4	...	...	1,519 12 6	
Net Profit ..	...	...	2,405 8 3	...	...	1,951 6 5	

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement, showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Jhalawar State, during the year ending the 30th September, 1919.

HEADS.	Receipts.						Expenditure.						Remarks.
	Past year.			Present year.			Past year.			Present year.			
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Chhaoni Municipality	1,559	8	3	2,863	10	3	4,196	7	6	4,093	8	11	
Patan Municipality	1,179	1	6	1,311	3	0	1,882	3	0	1,707	0	0	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in Jhalawar State during the year ending the 30th September, 1919.

TEHSILS	October 1918.	November 1918.	December 1918.	January 1919.	February 1919.	March 1919.	April 1919.	May 1919.	June 1919.	July 1919.	August 1919.	September 1919.	Total	Total past year.
	In c.	In c.	In c.	In c.	In c.	In c.	In c.	In c.	In. c.	In. c.	In c.	In c.	In. c.	In. c.
1. Chhaoni	...	0·74	...	0·69	...	...	0·81	1·15	3·31	10 21	20·66	1·97	39·54	32,08
2. Patan	...	1 06	0·05	0·68	...	0·08	0·41	0·34	4·61	10·74	17·36	1·27	36·60	31·66
3. Shri Chhatrapur... ...	...	...	0·20	0·38	0 39	...	...	...	2·05	7·30	9·50	4·59	24·41	16·58
4. Pachpahar	..	0 30	...	0·94	...	0·09	0·37	0·47	3·97	7·19	12·98	0·89	27·20	20·52
5. Awar	...	...	0·50	0·33	...	...	...	...	4·41	8·75	6·11	2·88	22·98	15·68
6. Dag	...	...	...	1·62	...	...	0·31	...	4·15	7·76	22·18	0·66	36·68	28·92
7. Gangdhar	...	0·35	..	1 02	...	...	0·13	0·49	6·58	7·78	23·49	2·47	42 31	29·02

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of Prices of Staple Food-grains and Wages in the Jhalawar State, 1918-19.

	Articles.	During March 1918.			During June 1918.			During Sept 1918.			During March 1919.			During June 1919.			During Sept. 1919		
		Mds.	Sr.	ch.	Mds.	Sr.	ch.	Mds.	Sr.	ch.	Mds.	Sr.	ch.	Mds.	Sr.	ch.	Mds.	Sr.	ch.
1	Wheat ... Per Rupee.	0	8	1	0	7	12	0	5	8	0	6	11	0	6	4	0	6	4
2	Barley ... "	0	10	8	0	11	7	0	8	5	0	9	8	0	10	8	0	10	8
3	Rice (Best sort). . "	0	5	12	0	5	12	0	5	12	0	3	4	0	3	1	0	3	12
4	Rice (Common).... "	0	6	10	0	6	10	0	6	10	0	5	13	0	5	0	0	4	10
5	Jowar ... "	0	10	8	0	11	7	0	8	5	0	8	8	0	8	8	0	9	8
6	Bajra ... "		...			...			...		0	6	0	0	5	0	0	5	0
7	Gram ... "	0	7	3	0	10	0	0	8	12	0	9	0	0	8	8	0	8	8
8	Maize ... "	0	11	2	0	10	0	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	10	0	0	11	0
9	Dal ... "	0	6	8	0	5	6	0	5	2	0	3	4	0	2	8	0	2	8
10	Salt ... "	0	13	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	0	15	0	0	16	0	0	16	0
11	Fire-wood (Fuel) "	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0
12	Able-bodied Agricultural labourer.	Rs. 5 to Rs. 6			Rs. 5 to Rs. 6			Rs. 5 to Rs. 6			Rs. 5 to Rs. 6			Rs. 5 to Rs. 6			Rs. 5 to Rs. 6		
13	Syce or Horse-keeper ...	" 5 to " 7			" 5 to " 7			" 5 to " 7			" 5 to " 7			" 5 to " 7			" 5 to Rs. 7		
14	Common Mason or Carpenter ...	" 15 to " 20			" 15 to " 20			" 15 to " 20			" 15 to " 20			" 5 to " 20			" 15 to Rs. 20		

Wages per month.

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement, showing the expenditure on Public Works, during the year ending the 30th September, 1919.

Description of works.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Works connected with Shri Maharaj Kumar's marriage.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Civil Buildings ...	34,838	3,224	38,062	...	...	2,693	70,308
2. Military Works ...	...	40	40	...	...	...	
3. Communications ..	756	7,924	8,680	...	...	...	
4. Irrigation ...	619	505	1,124	...	...	...	
5. Miscellaneous Improvements ...	1,813	2,477	4,290	...	...	...	3,601
6. Stock Articles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Famine ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
8. Railways ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Establishment ...	13,429	...	13,429	...	...	...	
Total ...	51,455	14,170	65,625	...	...	2,693	73,909

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Jhalawar State, during the year ending the 30th September, 1919.

TEHSILS.	Samvat year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Mules.	Camels.	Ponies.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts or fillies.	Asses.	Goats and sheep.	With 2 Bullocks.	With 4 Bullocks.	Riding.	Load Carrying.			
1. Patan	Samvat 1975.	2,818	7,006	58	3,169	106	165	5,953	158	4,298	1,330	...	205	564	15	4	188
2. Shri-Chhatrapur ...		2,065	2,390	15	833	40	102	2,083	56	2,248	765	...	6	207	...	...	9
3. Pachpahar		2,943	7,608	28	1,474	200	177	3,782	125	2,953	1,239	...	11	323	...	4	30
4. Awar		2,684	7,969	13	1,560	132	210	5,303	101	3,032	1,187	...	3	201	...	22	23
5. Dag		3,363	10,564	19	2,863	335	200	6,470	166	3,857	1,678	...	11	428	...	17	56
6. Gangdhar		6,162	11,766	83	2,986	325	360	7,946	119	5,247	2,234	...	8	430	...	16	24
TOTAL ...		20,035	47,303	216	12,885	1,138	1,214	31,537	725	21,635	8,433	...	244	2,153	15	63	330

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement, showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Jhalawar State during the year ending the 30th September, 1919.

Name of State	Opium		Country Spirit.		Tari.		Ganja		Total.	
	No: of Shops.	Revenue	No: of Shops	Revenue.	No: of Shops	Revenue	No: of Shops	Revenue.	No: of Shops.	Revenue.
Jhalawar ...	63	6,064 1 10	68	32,418 12 6	...	...	...	...	131	38,482-14-4

APPENDIX

Receipts for Samvat year 1975.—

No:	Heads.	Estimate, Samvat 1975.	Actuals, Samvat 1975.	Estamate, Samvat 1976	Remarks.
	ARREARS	Rs. a. p.			
1	Parganas	1,500 0 0	266 8 9	2,000 0 0	
2	Miscellaneous	500 0 0	4,485 9 11	1,000 0 0	
	Total ...	2,000 0 0	4,752 2 8	3,000 0 0	
	CURRENT YEAR				
1	Parganas	4,25,500 0 0	4,45,426 1 4	4,61,000 0 0	
2	Zakat	1,05,000 0 0	92,204 8 6	1,11,000 0 0	
	Jagirdars	1,870 0 0	1,733 7 3	1,870 0 0	
4	Abkari	32,000 0 0	38,482 14 4	32,000 0 0	
5	Stamp	15,000 0 0	16,800 11 9	16,000 0 0	
	Judicial Fines ... ... Fee & Nazool	8,000 0 0	12,234 7 4	11,000 0 0	
7	Jail	1,500 0 0	1,997 12 11	1,500 0 9	
8	Bohargat	300 0 0	...	300 0 0	
9	Hawala	1,200 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	
10	Gardens	1,250 0 0	1,117 4 9	1,250 0 0	
11	Forest (Dungar Bagar)	11,100 0 0	6,272 9 11	10,000 0 0	
12	M. Committee, Chhaoni...	2,000 0 0	2,836 10 3	2,000 0 0	
13	M. Committee, Patan ...	1,200 0 0	1,311 3 0	1,200 0 0	
14	Salt Compensation ...	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	
15	Miscellaneous	6,300 0 0	13,891 10 0	10,750 0 0	
16	Opium Sale	60,000 0 0	28,055 6 3	57,000 0 0	
	Total ...	6,76,720 0 0	6,65,864 11 7	7,20,570 0 0	
	Total with Arrears ... $	6,78,720 0 0	6,70,616 14 3	7,23,570 0 0	$ (Including loan from Binodiram Balchand, inclusive of Rs 45,000 on account of War-Loan).
17	Amanat	...	4,52,116 5 9	...	
18	Hawalgi	...	25,781 2 5	...	
19	Taqavi	—	4,392 6 0	...	
20	Debts recovered ...	...	900 0 0	...	
	Total ...	6,78,720 0 0	11,53,806 12 5	7,23,570 0 0	
21	Opening balance ...	9,497 3 7	9,497 3 7	48,542 3 11	
	Grand Total ...	6,88,217 3 7	11,63,304 0 0	7,72,112 3 11	

XXII.

Expenditure for Samvat 1975.

No.	Heads.	Estimate Samvat 1975.			Actuals Samvat 1975.			Estimate Samvat 1976.			Remarks.
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1	Imperial Tribute ...	30,000	0	0	30,000	0	0	30,000	0	0	
2	Jeb Kharch	42,000	0	0	43,000	0	0	48,000	0	0	
3	Shri Maharaj Kumar ...	12,958	4	0	12,918	9	5	7,916	0	0	
4	Zanani Deorhi... ...	15,365	2	6	11,937	3	2	24,152	2	6	
5	Prithvi Vilas Palace ...	18,563	0	0	15,876	6	0	21,984	4	0	
6	Darbar Office... ...	17,712	0	0	18,029	9	8	18,864	0	0	
7	Daftar Sadar	5,424	12	0	5,139	2	9	5.808	0	0	
8	Treasury	1,093	0	0	1,301	2	7	1,732	0	0	
9	Stamp	1,581	0	0	1,789	3	9	537	0	0	
10	Toshakhana	2,558	0	0	3,619	3	0	2,849	0	0	
11	Oberi	403	0	0	397	15	9	838	0	0	
12	Malsadar	9,428	0	0	9,472	10	6	11,464	0	0	
13	Zakat	13,969	0	0	13,032	15	6	15,605	0	0	
14	Agriculture	3,922	0	0	2,494	1	7	4,846	0	0	
15	Poultry Farm	526	0	0	517	13	3	...			
16	Gardens	11,922	8	0	13,114	10	3	12,550	0	0	
17	Hawala	620	0	0	...			620	0	0	
18	Dungar Bagar (Forest)...	3,255	0	0	4,344	9	6	5,006	0	0	
19	Excise Department ...	2,144	0	0	1,745	4	4	2,192	0	0	
20	Appellate Ct. & Talaf Daf.	5,327	0	0	5.436	8	6	5,351	0	0	
21	Fojdari	4,542	0	0	5.640	11	3	5,038	0	0	
22	Diwani	3,464	0	0	3,390	9	7	3.536	0	0	
23	Registration	1,422	0	0	1.519	12	6	1.614	0	0	
24	Jail	5,948	0	0	7,422	6	9	6,530	4	0	
25	M. Committee, Chhaoni	4,462	0	0	4.093	8	11	4.691	8	0	
26	M. Committee, Patan ...	2,001	4	0	1,707	0	0	2,397	0	0	
27	Committee Walter Kiit...	658	8	0	618	8	0	858	8	0	
28	Stables	36,121	0	0	37,027	11	6	36.481	4	0	
29	Karkhanejat	15,872	8	0	18,375	8	10	17,345	8	0	
30	Atala	2,573	12	0	2,337	4	9	2,940	12	0	
31	Schools	40,620	8	0	37,697	4	6	44,246	8	0	
32	Topkhana Workshop ...	7,191	2	0	6,010	5	4	8.315	2	0	
33	Dispensaries	16,941	0	0	19.294	9	7	20,416	0	0	
34	Army	55,623	0	0	50,525	15	4	62,784	0	0	
35	Bera Zaifan	7,490	0	0	6,505	13	6	7,598	0	0	
36	Police	36,865	0	0	33,513	6	10	41,329	0	0	
37	Perganas	51,703	8	0	48,264	2	3	54,560	8	0	
38	P. W. D.	61,240	0	0	65,624	14	6	64,757	0	0	
39	Punyarth	1,324	12	0	3,169	9	11	3,213	0	0	
40	Festivals	8,831	15	0	5,639	4	6	9,256	15	0	
41	Pensions	27,532	7	4	27,395	6	7	27,777	15	8	
42	Guests	12,000	0	0	8,140	13	4	11,000	0	0	
43	Travelling	12,000	0	0	8,554	9	0	11,000	0	0	
44	Miscellaneous	20,971	0	0	89,899	8	10	26,633	0	0	
45	Sarishta Shikar ...	1,345	0	0	1.336	9	3	...			
46	Relations	1,260	0	0	1,260	0	0	1,260	0	0	
47	Opium Dept	14,770	0	0	13.863	4	3	13,568	0	0	
48	War Expenditure ...	14,422	0	0	17,215	9	6	5,504	0	0	
49	Tijarati Committee ...	180	0	0	204	8	0	192	0	0	
50	Marriage	...			57,921	2	0	...			
	Total	6,68,147	14	11	7,78,337	0	7	7,14,928	11	2	
51	Amanat	.....			26,364	11	7	...			
52	Hawalgi	.....			3,05354	8	9	...			
53	Taqavi	.....			4,705	7	2	...			
	Total	6,68,147	14	11	11,14,761	12	1	7,14,928	11	2	
54	Closing Balance ...	20.069	4	8	48,542	3	11	57,183	8	9	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	6,88,217	3	7	11,63,304	0	0	7,72,112	3	11	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Jhalawar State, during the year ending the 30th September, 1919

Dispensaries.	No: of patients treated.		Result of in door patients.				Daily average.	Operations.	Total Expenditure.
	Out door.	In-door	Discharged	Absented.	Died,	Remaining at the end of the year under treatment.			
									Rs. a. p.
1. Chhaoni Hospital	10,524	148	113	10	17	8	104.99	330	
2. Patan	12,158	66	52	4	6	4	85.57	318	
3. Pachpahar ...	3,889	6	5	1	...	...	36 92	120	
4. Dag	2,182	4	4	...	...	...	13.73	107	
5. Gangdhar	3,617	3	3	...	...	...	21.17	128	
6. Shri Chhatrapur...	1,002	...	...	...	...	...	10.04	19	
7. Awar	1,861	6	5	1	...	...	16 07	126	
8. Bhawaniganj ...	1,709	...	...	...	...	...	12.40	75	
Total ...	36,942	233	182	16	23	12	300.89	1,223	19,294 9 7

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Jhalawar State for the year ending the 30th September, 1919.

Name of State.	Population according to Census 1911.	Births.				Deaths				Per Mill according to Census, 1911.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		Past year.	Present year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past year.	Present year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
JHALAWAR														
1. Chhaoni	11,474	120	133	13	...	123	991	868	...	10.46	11.59	10.70	86.36	
2. Jhalrapatan City ...	7,190	15	32	17	...	170	1,313	1,143	...	2.08	4.45	23.64	182.61	
3. Patan Tehsil	11,457	20	31	11	...	52	812	760	...	1.75	2.70	4.53	70.87	
4. Shri Chhatrapur ...	5,065	28	8	...	20	68	183	115	...	5.53	1.57	13.42	36.13	
5. Pachpahar	10,998	157	216	59	...	115	352	237	...	14.28	19.64	10.46	32.00	
6. Awar	9,741	58	21	...	37	62	1,287	1,225	...	5.95	2.25	6.36	138.12	
7. Dag	18,139	15	15	...	...	204	1,269	1,065	...	0.83	0.83	11.24	69.91	
8. Gangdhar	22,134	73	65	...	8	274	2,313	2,039	...	3.29	2.93	12.38	92.12	
Total ...	98,198	486	521	100	65	1,068	8,520	7,452	...	5.05	5.41	11.10	88.56	

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Jhalawar State, for the year ending the 30th September, 1919.

Name of School.		Standard up to which the School teaches.	No: of pupils on Roll on 30th September.		Daily average attendance.		Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	
Jhalrapatan							
Darbar High School	Darbar High School	Matriculation of the Allahabad University	201	236	167	187	
Mangalpura Branch School	Mangalpura Branch School	Lower Primary in Hindi and Urdu	164	155	108	122	
Imam Sagar „ „	Imam Sagar „ „	Lower Primary in Hindi ...	54	62	36	56	
Risala „ „	Risala „ „	Do. Do. ...	47	83	40	54	
Moti Kua „ „	Moti Kua „ „	Do. Do. ...	44	105	36	78	
..... „ „	„ Girls' School	Do. Do. ...	25	...	16	...	Started from Sept 1918
Colvin Girls' School „	Colvin Girls' School ...	Nagri Middle	193	215	106	122	
		Total	728	856	509	619	
Patan Tehsil.							
Patan English Middle School	Patan English Middle School	English Middle	191	199	105	114	
Girls' School Patan	Girls' School, Patan ...	Nagri up to IV Standard ...	147	151	60	88	
Duragpura School ...	Duragpura School ...	Upper Primary in Hindi ...	18	23	14	17	
Jhumki „ ...	Jhumki „ ...	Do. Do. ...	16	19	9	18	
Kanwara „ ...	Kanwara „ ...	Do. Do. ...	62	38	39	27	
Girls' School, Kanwara ...	Girls' School, Kanwara	Lower Primary in Hindi ...	22	23	15	10	
Rundla School ...	Rundlay School ...	Do. Do. ...	19	25	17	19	
Piplod „ ...	....	Do. Do. ...	26	27	2	14	Closed from June 1919
Govindpura School ...	Govindpura School ..	Lower Primary in Hindi ...	14	21	10	13	
Phoot Talaw „ ...	..... „ ...	Do. Do. ...	0	22	0	14	„ „ 1st October 1918
		Total	515	548	271	334	

Shri-Chhatrapur Tehsil.							
Shri-Chhatrapur School	Shri-Chhatrapur School	Upper Primary in Hindi	...	18	24	9	19
Ramniwas ,,	Ramniwas ,, ...	Do. Do.	...	61	54	33	39
Garnawad ,,	Garnawad ,, ...	Do. Do.	...	28	34	23	28
Bhilwari ,,	Bhilwari ,, ...	Do. Do.	...	39	32	29	25
Pachpahar Tehsil.			Total	146	144	94	111
Pachpahar Boys' School	Pachpahar Boys' School	Vernacular Middle ...	...	112	125	81	81
Girls' School, Pachpahar	Girls' School, Pachpahar	Upper Primary in Nagri	...	36	30	5	18
Misroli School ...	Misroli School ...	Upper Primary in Nagri	...	40	53	28	45
Girls' Schoool, Misroli ...	Girls' School, Misroli ...	Lower Primary in Nagri	...	8	10	4	7
Bhawaniganj School ...	Bhawaniganj School ...	Lower Primary in Nagri	...	37	22	21	17
Guraria Joga ,, ...	Guraria Joga ,, ...	Upper Do.	...	20	24	13	17
Sarod ,, ...	Sarod ,, ...	Lower Do.	...	17	21	4	13	Abolished from June 1919
Bhawanipura ,, ...	..... ,, ...	Do. Do.	...	0	20	0	8	,, ,, July 1918
Mandvi ,, ...	..... ,, ...	Do. Do.	...	0	20	0	11	Closed in April
Harmatia ,, ...	Harmatia ,, ...	Do. Do.	...	26	11	16	9
Awar Tehsil.			Total	296	336	172	226
Awar Boys' School ...	Awar Boys' School ...	Upper Primary Do.	...	53	65	39	55
Silehgarh ,, ...	Silehgarh ,, ...	Do. Do.	...	26	26	15	16
Karawan ,, ...	Karawan ,, ...	Lower Do.	..	20	25	7	13
			Total	99	116	61	84

APPENDIX XXV.—*contd.*

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Jhalawar State, for the year ending the 30th September, 1919.

Name of School.		Standard upto which the School teaches.	No: of Pupils on the Roll on 30th September.		Daily average attendance		Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	
Dag Tehsil.							
Rajendra School, Dag ...	Rajendra School, Dag ...	Vernacular Middle	132	137	98	77	
Girls' School, Dag ...	Girls' School. Dag ...	Upper Primary in Nagri ...	33	31	20	17	
Nandpur „ ...	..... „ ..		0	21	0	14	Closed from June 1919
..... „ ...	Kyasra School ...	Upto Hindi Class 1 ...	25	0	20	0	Started from June 1919
..... „ ...	Tisai „ ...	„ „ „ (B) ...	27	0	23	0	„ „ „ „
..... „ ...	Padlia „ ...	„ „ „ (A) ...	24	0	15	0	„ „ May „
..... „ ...	Chhan „ ...	„ „ „ 1 ...	25	0	23	0	„ „ Sept „
		Total	266	189	199	108	
Gangdhar Tehsil.							
Gangdhar Boys' School	Gangdhar Boy's School	Vernacular Middle	112	136	84	81	
Girls' School, Gangdhar	Girls' School, Gangdhar	Lower Primary in Nagri ...	35	51	33	29	
Kundla „ ...	Kundla „ „ ...	Do. Do. ...	45	51	27	45	
Unel „ ...	Unel „ „ ...	Do. Do. ...	23	30	12	18	
Dhabla „ ...	Dhabla „ „ ...	Do. Do. ...	14	20	5	17	Abolished from May 1919
Guraria Jhala School ...	..... „ ...	Do. Do. ...	0	6	0	8	„ „ August 1918
Bedla „ ...	Bedla „ ...	Do. Do. ...	40	53	30	35	
Rawan Guraria ...	Rawan Guraria	Do. Do. ...	21	22	15	20	
Kachnara „ ...	Kachnara. „ ...	Lower Primary	24	36	13	26	
Rujana „ ...	Rujana „ ...	Do. Do. ...	26	29	16	25	
		Total	340	434	235	304	
		Grand Total	2390	2623	1541	1786	

APPENDIX XXVI.

Statement showing the Customs dues on Imports and Exports in the Jhalawar State, revised upto the 1st February 1919.

No.	Articles.	Per.	Import.	Export.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Grain				
	Grain of all sorts	Md.	...	0 2 8	
	Rice	"	0 4 0	...	
2	Oil Seeds	"	...	0 6 0	
3	Sugar				
	Raw Sugar, Misri, and Batasha	"	0 12 0	...	
	Red Sugar and Gur	"	0 6 0	...	
4	Ghee	"	...	1 4 0	
5	Oil				
	Country oil	"	...	0 6 0	
	Petrol and Crude Engine Oil...	Re.	0 0 6	...	
	Kerosine oil...	Box.	0 8 0	...	
6	Kirana				
	Ajwan, Methidana				
	Gum, Zira, Dhania, ...				
	Mehendi, Opium water,				
	Al, and Khal	Md.	...	0 4 0	No duty is levied on Fresh Fruits,
	Dyes, Soap, Perfumes				
	Bettle leaves and Kirana ...	Re.	0 0 9	...	
7	Metals		$		
	Iron and its articles	per cent	2 0 0	...	old & rusted iron, 3 pies, per Md.
	Aluminium, German Silver, and its articles	Re.	0 0 6	...	
	Other Metals and their articles..	Md.	1 8 0	...	
	Machinery, Harmoniums, Gramophones etc	Re.	0 1 0	...	
8	China-Clay and Glass ware, Knives, Scissors, Bisati goods, Ornamental things, Paper and Wooden articles	per cent	2 0 0		
9	Cotton, Wool, Silk, and Kalabatu				
	Cotton and Raw Wool	Md.	...	1 8 0	
	Raw Cotton (Kapas) ...	"	...	0 12 0	
	Linen Silk, wool and their articles, Gota, Lace and Kalabatu	Re.	0 0 6	...	
10	Raw and Manufactured opium				
	Produce of the State	Md.	...	16 0 0	
	Foreign opium if exported from Patan	"	...	8 0 0	
11	Intoxicants				
	Charas	Seer.	10 0 0	...	
	Ganja	"	2 0 0		
	Bhang	"	1 0 0		
12	Tobacco				
	Tobacco and zarda	Md.	1 8 0	...	
	Stalks of the above	"	0 8 0		
	Cigars, Cigarretes and Biri ...	Re.	0 8 0		
13	Mahuwa	Md.	...	0 4 0	
14	Liquor				
	Country	Re.	...	0 0 6	
	Foreign	"	0 2 0	...	
15	Cotton seeds	Md.	...	0 2 8	
16	Leather and Skin				
	Hides, large size	Number	...	1 0 0	
	Hides, small size	"	...	0 2 0	
	Leather goods	Re.	0 0 6	...	
17	Silver and its articles, ornaments etc	"	0 0 6	...	
18	Building wood	Cart Load	0 8 0	...	
19	San, Munj, and their articles ...	Re.	0 0 6	...	
20	Gunpowder, ball, bullets and guns	Re.	0 0 6	...	
21	Grass, Chaff and Pala	Cart-load	...	1 0 0	
22	Karbi (stalks of Jowar)	"	...	0 8 0	
23	Bones	"	...	0 8 0	
24	Horns of Antilopes	Md.	...	2 0 0	
25	Animals				
	Elephant	per head	15 0 0	...	
	Camels	...	...	1 0 0	
	Horse and Mule	...	...	1 0 0	
	Pony and Ass	...	...	0 4 0	
	Buffalo (Female)	...	...	0 8 0	
	Buffalo [Male]	...	...	0 4 0	
	Cow	...	...	7 0 0	
	Ox...	...	...	2 0 0	
	Sheep and goat	...	...	1 0 0	